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IN THE CAPITOL.

THE SUBSIDIARY SILVER COINS BILL.

What Will Congress Do About Voting the Supplies —Some Probabilities of the Matter—Senator Hampton Makes an Explanation— The Political Debate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—Of one thing there is now positive assurance, and that is, that congress will not adjourn without voting the supplies in some shape. Just how the present dilemma will be overcome, is yet speculation; but the probability is that in the end a joint resolution will be passed continuing the appropriations for the army and executive departments on the basis of last year's bills, until January next. It is not the intention of the democrats to caucus upon the situation at present. They will follow out the programme mapped out by the joint caucus committee before the anti-bayonet bill was sent to the president; that is, pass the legislative bill and await the veto which will come; then pass the marshals and supervisor law in a separate bill and the juror's oath in another. The belief now is that the president will veto all of them, under the pressure which will be put upon him to do so as a party necessity. Then the legislative bill will be passed with a proviso that no money appropriated for the department of justice shall be used to pay deputy marshals and supervisors of elections, except as is specially provided for. This, it is expected, will also be vetoed, on the ground that it denies to the civil officer the necessary protection to enforce his authority. Then an amendment will be added to the army bill restricting the amount to be expended under it for the transportation of troops. This, the republicans say, will be passed, on the ground that it would interfere with the constitutional prerogatives of the president as commander-in-chief of the army.

Indeed, it is not thought that either of the disputed bills will receive the sanction of the president, if any political legislation of any nature is injected into them, either as a direct proposition or in a roundabout way, to accomplish that which cannot be realized in a direct way, and the democrats are fast finding it out. They now believe that the president will arbitrarily use the veto power for party prestige. Nevertheless, they will go on and try him to the last ditch, and then they will upset the policy of revolution by extending last year's bills but before doing so will get a parting shot at the president in this wise: One of the standing rules of the two houses provides that congress may, when it is thought necessary, unite in an address to the president directing his attention to such subjects as may be considered expedient. It is the intention to utilize this rule if it comes to the pinch. It is decided to extend last year's bills, a resolution extending them will be accompanied and sent to the president with an address from congress. This will recite in short order effort congress has made to repeal the obnoxious statutes growing out of the exigencies of the war, and the manner in which the one-man power has subverted the voice of the people through their representatives. It will review the history of the disagreement between the executive and congress, and will call the attention of the people to the manner in which the party ends the executive, without good cause shown, has called the popular will. It will be drawn up with ringing and well rounded sentences, and is expected to make an effectual paper bullet. The boys will then go home and appeal to the people. If this plan is adopted, and it is claimed to be about the most decent way of getting out of the hole, congress ought to be ready to put up its shutters very early in June.

The senate committee on finance this morning took final action on the house bill concerning subsidiary coins, and authorized Mr. Bayard to report it back to the senate with a recommendation for passage with two amendments. One of these amendments fixes the amount for which the subsidiary silver coins shall hereafter be a legal tender (in full payment of all dues public and private) at $10 instead of $20 as proposed by the house of representatives, or $5 as provided by existing law. The other amendment makes the provision of the fourth section of the bill applicable only to silver coins of the face value of 25 cents and under. The house provided that nickels, as well as the small coins, should be receivable at post-offices in sums not exceeding $3, but there is, however, a law now in existence which provides for the redemption of nickels in sums of $20 at the Philadelphia mint. The finance committee make no change whatever in the first and second sections of the bill, which provide for the interchangeability of all subsidiary silver coins with legal-tender notes or other "lawful money" in sums of $20 or multiples thereof at the office of the treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States.

The war department have been informed of the shooting at San Antonio, Texas, yesterday, of a soldier of the Twenty-second infantry, for mutiny, by Captain Lawton, of the Fourth cavalry.

The house committee on public lands today agreed to report favorably on the bill relieving parties throughout the United States who have been imprisoned for interfering with timber on public lands. It provides that persons who have entered lands for homesteads may entitle themselves to the same by paying $1.25 per acre, and that when United States lands have been entered and the government price paid therefor, no suit shall be maintained on account of material taken from said lands.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Cockrell introduced a joint resolution authorizing and requesting the president to open correspondence with the republic of France with a view and for the purpose of negotiating a proper treaty of reciprocity and commerce with that government on terms alike honorable and just. Three commissioners are to be appointed on behalf of the United States preliminary to making such a treaty. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The senate resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Mr. Beck explained the provisions of the bill as amended, stating that the increase by the senate was $94,500, making the entire sum $18,542,000. Among the amendments were $18,000 for mints and $27,000 for the interior department. As additional to the appropriation in the bill for these purposes he suggested that reforms should be made by the reduction of a number of store keepers and gaugers under the commissioners of internal revenue, one hundred thousand dollars annually could be saved. He thought one hundred thousand might also be saved by readjusting the machinery of the customs department. In numerous cases the expense of collecting revenue far exceeds the receipts. He hoped the committee on appropriations would consult with proper committees of the house so at the next session congress should have data on which to act intelligently. He would prefer to have reforms made now instead of waiting until the democrats come into power, which they expect to do.

Mr. Hampton rose to a personal explanation. He said that Senator Windom (Minnesota), in his recent speech, stated that he (Hampton) had put into the democratic national platform of 1868 the plank declaring that the reconstruction acts of congress, were usurpations and unconstitutional and void. Mr. Hampton said that he had time and again denied that he did so and had proved that he did not, before the ku-klux investigation committee. He was satisfied that the senator did not intend to do him injustice.

Mr. Windom said he did not, but during the campaign he saw what purported to be the speech of the senator, in which the senator said: "That was my plank in the platform. I wanted nothing else, for when the great democratic party had pledged themselves to that—when they had declared that the acts were unconstitutional, revolutionary and void—I was willing to wait in patience until that party would be triumphant and apply the remedy in their own good time."

Mr. Hampton replied that he could not say whether he used that language or not; if he did it was in the sense that he approved the words, and repeated that he did not put them into the platform.

Mr. Thurman then addressed the senate, alluding to the clause of the appropriation bill relating to trial by jury and elections. He said: "These matters had not been made the subject of calm deliberate senatorial debate, but of the most inflammatory and unjustifiable attempt to array one portion of the people against the other and to make sectional division in this country as permanent and enduring as the continent itself. If these provisions ought not, on their merits, to pass, why had their defects not been pointed out and condemned. One-third of the general statutes were passed on appropriation bills, and part of the very election laws sought by this bill to be repealed were so enacted. Speaking of the election laws, he said that there came to him a picture of their operation in New York city; of a cage full of men sweltering and suffering under the arbitrary and dictatorial mandate of a corrupt and contemptible commissioner of elections, and he could not suppress the thought that a transaction had taken place in this country that could not have occurred in any other civilized country without bloodshed. He proposed, however, now to speak upon the constitution, if that instrument might be mentioned without giving offense, and first discussed the jury laws, showing that trial by jury was dear to our ancestors because it shielded the people from an oppressive government. Discussing this topic with great earnestness, Mr. Thurman asked was the demand to return to old well-trodden paths of justice and legal procedure a matter to fire the northern mind and set all the demagogues north of Mason and Dixon's line declaiming against the designs of the democratic party? He analyzed the laws proposed to be repealed, and argued that they shut intelligence from the jury box and punished those who could not take the iron-clad oath because they had given a cup of cold water even to any one who had opposed the government. If the law was justifiable in war it was not so now at a time when all should unite in the pacification of the country and restore harmony everywhere. Passing from the subject of juries, Mr. Thurman spoke of the subject of elections and their freedom from political interference, and the necessity and justice of repealing the present laws which were instrumentalities of corruption and fraud.

The senator contended that even if the election laws were constitutional they ought to be repealed, for instead of being in the interest of pure and honest elections, the mind of man never devised a worse instrument of fraud, corruption and oppression than are these laws. He had intended to say something about the army bill and the veto, though he preferred to stick to his text. In his judgment there was never so inexcusable an exercise of the veto power as in the vetoes lately sent to them. It is the first time a president has vetoed an appropriation bill and the first time a bill has been vetoed because it repealed existing laws. The veto power was intended as a check upon unconstitutional, hasty and ill-considered legislation or to enable the executive department to defend itself from encroachments by the legislative department. It is also the first time a president in a message has quoted the remarks of senators and representatives in congress to impute to them improper motives. He enlarged upon the impropriety of such allusion. There were other strange things about the message. In the first message the president was understood to say that troops could not be used at elections under the laws, but in the second he tells us that the government might be overthrown if the military could not be used on election days. Was there ever so thoroughly shallow—he would not say contemptible—but so transparent a sophistry as this. In conclusion Mr. Thurman said that he had never been more pained than by the course of the debate in opposition to this bill. It had been made the occasion of reviving sectional hatred. He appealed to every candid man to say if the course of the democratic party, and especially of the southern members, warranted such a course. The southern states are an integral part of the union, and its citizens are as much interested as any in its welfare and as fully entitled as any to try to promote that welfare according to their convictions. If such appeals resulted in making the north solid to rule forever over the other section he would despair of there ever being a real union in this country. He warned the men engaged in this attempt to create sectionalism, that sectionalism might in the future be drawn by other lines than Mason and Dixon's; it might take other shapes, and they who now are most anxious to perpetuate and to govern by a solid north may find that there is another solidity that will govern them. [Applause.]

THE HOUSE.

The house resumed the morning hour, the discussion of the bill to amend the statutes relating to the removal of cases from the state to the United States courts, and Mr. Orth (Indiana) continued and concluded his argument against the bill, and he was followed by Mr. McLane (Maryland) in support of it.

The regular order was resumed.

The pending motion was to lay the bill on the table which was negatived. The previous question was then ordered with the subsequent agreement that this order would only apply to the first section of the bill which provides that gold coins shall be the one dollar unit or unit of 25 8-10 grains and a quarter eagle for $2.50, a three dollar piece, an eagle and a double eagle. The section was agreed to. The question was resumed on the second section which provides that the silver coins shall be a dollar, or unit, a half dollar a quarter and a dime; that the weight of the dollar shall be 412½ grains troy, the weight of the half-dollar 12½ grains, and the weight of the quarter and the dime one-half and one-fifth respectively of that of the half-dollar; also that the silver dollars in the treasury when reduced in weight by natural abrasion, more than one per cent., they shall be recoined. This section, after some discussion, was agreed to.

The third section, which provides that any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint to be formed into bars or into standard dollars of 412½ grains, for his benefit, was taken up, and the house soon afterwards adjourned.

The National Trotting Association.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The board of appeals of the National trotting association, after a three days' session at the Grand Pacific hotel, and decisions in numerous cases, last night decided the following important matters: In the case of the horse Edwin Forrest, the board expelled the following persons: R. C. Pate, of St. Louis, the owner of Woodford Mambrino; Haddock, the owner of Edwin Forrest, and Ekyle, driver of the horse Edward, which won the race. The board otherwise suspended until December, M. Higbie, Gus Gidden, J. J. Brown and John Beggs. The case was then continued until December, when the national association will take final action. At the request of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the horse Small Hopes, which was expelled before Mr. Vanderbilt bought him, was reinstated. In the case of Bonesetter vs. Proteine, growing out of the inaugural meeting of the Chicago jockey club, the decision was in favor of Bonesetter.

The General Assembly.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church south began its annual convention in this city to-day. One hundred and twenty-five regular commissioners are in the session. The only business to-day was a sermon from the retiring moderator, Dr. T. E. Peck, of Virginia, and the election of his successor. Dr. Porter, of Atlanta, nominated Rev. Joseph Wilson, of Wilmington, N. C., Dr. James Miller, of St. Louis, nominated Rev. John S. Grasty, of Missouri. The first ballot resulted, Wilson 121, Grasty 4. Wilson was declared elected. He had been the stated clerk of the assembly for 30 years. Rev. R. T. Burling was unanimously elected temporary clerk.

A Champion Billiard Match.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, May 16.—A remarkable billiard match was played here last night between Jacob Schaefer and George F. Slosson. The game was for the three ball championship of the world, 1,000 points up, $500 a side, with the following results:

Schaefer—5, 600, 305; total, 1,000—average, 333⅓.

Slosson—14, 9, 21; total, 44—average, 13⅔. Time, 65 minutes.

Schaefer's average is unprecedented. The largest previous run was 464, which his second run exceeded by 226 points.

The Candidates.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Among the candidates whose prospects are canvassed for the gubernatorial chair are Hamilton Fish, sr., and A. B. Cornell, on the republican side, and Clarkson N. Potter (Mr. Kelly's choice), Gov. Robinson, Chief-Justice Church and ex-Judge Homer A. Nelson, on the democratic side.

Governor Garcelon.

NORFOLK, VA., May 15.—Governor Garcelon, of Maine, yesterday visited the navy yard and the receiving ship Franklin, and was received by the customary salute.

A DUPED DISCIPLE.

A WRETCHED MOTHER'S GRIEF.

Mrs. Freeman Sees the Error of Her Ways, and Bitterly Repents Her Act—Wasting Away With Sorrow—Freeman's Condition—A Novel Plea in Law.

BARNSTABLE, May 15.—It was announced this morning that Mrs. Freeman was dying, and investigation shows that the probabilities are that she will live a short time only. She is weeping and starving herself to death, although she does not seek to commit suicide. Confined alone in the cell on the upper floor of the barn-like building, she has, since the first Sunday after the killing of Edith, wept constantly day and night. She has tried to eat, believing that it was her duty to do so, but in the ten days of her imprisonment she has eaten less than would make an ordinary meal. When the Sunday passed and her little girl was not resurrected, as she firmly believed she would be, Mrs. Freeman at once admitted that she and her husband had made an awful mistake, and with this acknowledgment the maternal instinct that pleaded so strongly in prayer that her child might be spared, has returned. She has said that she could not have consented to the sacrifice had she not firmly believed that Edith would be restored to life on the third day. She also says that it was revealed to her husband 36 hours before the sacrifice that Edith's immolation was demanded. He went to the barn and prayed for hours that God would take the cup from him, and she at length went to the barn and, kneeling on the hay beside her husband, put her arm around his neck, and both of them prayed to be spared the necessity of doing the act, but they got no peace until they determined to do it. Her sorrow is most distressing now. She is in entire possession of her reasoning faculties, and the jailer's wife thinks that it would be a mercy if she could be bereft of reason. She moans, "Oh, my little darling Edie, my darling child, how could God have permitted us, who loved Him so and tried to follow Him, to do such a wrong;" and then she bursts into the most passionate sobbing that lasts for hours. The seraphic look that was on her face when she was brought before the justice is gone. Her face has wasted, leaving her cheek bones prominent, and both are bright red with a hectic flush which indicates fever. Her otherwise white face and bloodless lips, and her great eyes that are red with weeping, her tottering step, and her inability to eat or sleep, are regarded as indications that very soon the reserve nervous strength will be exhausted and that she will rapidly decline. Her love for the baby and her remorse have overshadowed her religious faith.

Her husband knows nothing of this. He is perfectly self-contained and contented, and eats and sleeps well, still confident that God commanded the act. He has been reading "Fremont's Explorations." He said to-day that he did not want any pettifoggers to defend him for notoriety, but that if an eminent lawyer of Boston or New York would take his case and conduct the defense on the principles of the right of every man to follow the honest convictions of his conscience, he would accept such a defense. Justice Hopkins, in his verdict given as coroner and filed to-day, says that Edith Freeman's death was caused by the act of her father, who premeditated it, and who committed it without provocation, abetted by the mother, and that such act was done because both honestly believed that they were commanded by God to do it to illustrate their faith. The justice believes that if any lawyer dares go before the court and argue that the act is consistent with a belief in the literal or supernatural teachings of the Bible and liable to be therefore repeated again, one of the most remarkable points will be placed before the courts of Massachusetts which they have ever been called on to consider.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NORWICH, CONN., May 16.—In the case of Wesley Bishop, who was accused of poisoning his wife and conspiring with Mrs. Kate Cobb for the murder of her husband, it is announced that the state's attorney will accept a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree rather than press for conviction in the first degree.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 16.—The registry department of the post-office was robbed yesterday morning of money and fifty registered letters.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

A Terrible Conflagration in Russia—The English Mines.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—Several conflagrations have occurred in the east Russian towns, causing great distress. Several arrests have been made in Orenburg on charges of incendiarism. Four male and six female prisoners are undergoing court-martial at Kieff, including three noblemen, one Prussian subject, and a daughter of a privy councillor. Among other arrests are a titled lady and a leading nihilist. The streets of Kieff, near the court-house, are to be closed during the trial.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE May 15.—At the conference between the committe's of masters and miners yesterday, arbitrators were appointed by each side to act as umpires. The dispute concerning the wages in the Durham coal mining district, will be left for settlement. The strike of the employees of ten manufacturers in London which began some months ago under the auspicies of the amalgamated society of engineers, completely failed. A similar strike at Belfast, Ireland, resulted in a like manner.

LONDON, May 15.—The Allen line steamer Polynesian from Liverpool to-day for Quebec and Montreal took sixty cotton operatives from Stockport for a cotton mill at Dundas, Ontario. There were five hundred applicants for the sixty places.

The weather is inclement. A hail storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, occurred yesterday, with much rain and high, cold winds throughout the night.

PARIS, May 15.—The international congress to discuss the project for a ship canal across the isthmus of Panama met to-day at the grand hotel. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was elected president. Rear Admiral Daniel Almen, of the United States navy, was chosen one of the vice-presidents. All of the powers have applied to seat delegates, including England, Italy and Russia. The secretary read a paper on the subject before the congress, after which it was resolved to divide the members into five committees to discuss the undertaking, and the meeting then adjourned until Monday.

LONDON, May 15.—A Berlin dispatch to the Daily News states that the Alsace-Lorraine bill is generally satisfactory to both the liberals in the reichstag and the home rulers in the annexed provinces. Gen. Von Monteuffel is to be viceroy, and the civil list is fixed at $400,000.

The Times Paris correspondent believes that in a few days M. deRoyer will replace M. Waddington as premier—M. Waddington retaining the ministry of foreign affairs.

A Paris dispatch to the Times reports that the strike of the silk weavers at Lyons has terminated.

LONDON, May 15.—The Paris correspondent of the Telegraph states that the marriage of King Alfonso will take place in October or November.

LONDON, May 15.—The Telegraph's Vienna dispatch, says that M. Waddington, the French premier, has accepted the proposal of England and Austria, that the ambassadors at Constantinople shall proceed by separate mediation in the Greek question, instead of by conference, provided the other cabinets agree to it. Preliminary steps will begin immediately.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, May 16.—In the house of commons yesterday Mr. Bourke, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, said he believed it to be correct that Germany had concluded a treaty with Samoa, but he was unaware whether the treaty had been ratified.

In the house of commons last night The O'Conor Don introduced a bill to establish a university of St. Patrick at Dublin with affiliated colleges, making provisions for fellowship, scholarship and exhibitions, at a cost of one and one-half million pounds, to be defrayed from the Irish church temporalities. The chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university are to be appointed by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the members of the senate are to be appointed by the lord lieutenant in the first instance, but thereafter to be elected. Several Irish members and Messrs. W. E. Foster and Fawcett supported the bill. Sir Stafford Northcote declined to express an opinion until the house had time to consider the bill. He hoped it would be read a first time, and then a sufficient interval for its consideration would be allowed. The bill was accordingly read the first time.

SOUTH AMERICAN CAT-FIGHTS.

A Naval Fight—A Rebellion Suppressed, Etc.

PANAMA, May 15.—In a revolution in the Cauca there have been several battles, and in the last engagement President Garces, all his officers and about four hundred men were forced to surrender, thus ending the rebellion. The state is now quiet, and a new government in accord with the national government is established.

Direct communication by cable over the trans-Andine line between Peru and Europe is temporarily interrupted, Admiral Robelledo, of the Chilian squadron, having cut the coast cable at Iquique and taken the Chili end on board his vessel in order to place himself in direct communication with his government at Santiago. The land line from Lima to Payto has not yet been put in working order owing to the want of the requisite material. There must necessarily for the present be a delay of at least six days or more in the transmission of all messages.

The record of war operations in the south for the last week is very brief. Pisagua has been bombarded and destroyed. In Lima and Comla great enthusiasm is still manifested for the war, although it is somewhat dampened by the timid conduct of the navy. The South Pacific Times says that at the bombardment of Pisagua at the commencement of the fight Admiral Rodgers, of the Pensacola, was putting off from the shore to his vessel with a family when a ball from the Chilian boat carried away his ensign. On his arrival on board the Pensacola he signalled the Chilian what had happened. Admiral William Robelledo then went on board the Pensacola and apologized, and, seeing the boats were returning repulsed from the shore, he left, asking Admiral Rodgers to warn the town that in three hours more he would bombard the place. Accordingly three hours later, about 2 p.m., the bombardment commenced and lasted until about 3 p.m., when the town had been reduced to ashes.

THE TELEPHONE WEB.

How the City is Being Enveloped in the Mesh of Wires.

Away up in the cupola of the Kimball house—far above the clamor and bustle of the city—sits a pleasant little man in brown whiskers and gray clothes. From his aerial perch he surveys the whole city from Kimball's to Gartrell's, from Gartrell's to Adair's. Like a great spider—though a most agreeable one—this dweller in the clouds is spinning a marvellous web. From his cupola there issues a film of electric threads that dropping in graceful sweep touch here and there the top of a house and kindle it into intelligence. Day after day the film grows thicker and the web more encompassing—as new houses are brought within the charmed circle, and more impulses brought beneath the touch of the electrician.

Already there are probably one dozen telephones in use on the exchange, and more are being added daily. THE CONSTITUTION office, governor's office, Western and Atlantic railroad, Dr. Westmoreland's, Mr. Julius L. Brown's, Kimball house, are in working order. On yesterday the wires were run to Governor Brown's residence, to Mr. Julius Brown's residence, and others on McDonough street. To-day a wire will be run along Peachtree street, touching Mr. Hemphill's store, the governor's mansion and other residences. Several squads of men are at work and we believe about ten telephones can be filled up daily.

HOW THE TELEPHONE WORKS.

The experiments made on those instruments already in position, are more than satisfactory, being a big improvement on those shown here before. There are only a few people who know how to use them, but the simplest explanation suffices. There are two pipes, of jet or rubber, attached to each instrument. One of these must be fitted snugly to the ear, pressing so closely as to exclude sound. The other may be held to the mouth, the lips firmly touching the cavity. The words may be spoken into the tube in a natural but distinct tone of voice, and they will be heard perfectly plain at the other end, even though it is miles away. The peculiarities of the voice can be easily detected. In the cupola of the Kimball on yesterday, one of THE CONSTITUTION people distinctly recognized the voices of many persons at the office. The voice loses very little of its volume and tone of its distinctness. If the person operating the instrument cannot hear plainly enough he is only to put both of the instruments to his ears. His first request then will be to the galoot at the other end, "not to talk so infernally loud."

The instruments at the various offices where they are now rigged up are almost constantly surrounded by persons who are experimenting with them, and there are few who try them that do not become converts to the system. They surpass expectation in the ease with which they are managed, and the uses to which they may be put become daily more manifest. The list of subscribers has already

GONE TO ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY,

and new ones are being added daily. Mr. Moody, who is the leading canvasser, says he feels certain that by the time the exchange is in full operation, it will have 500 subscribers, embracing every class of business and professional men, and all the public buildings and scores of residences. Every man that becomes a subscriber will indirectly influence some one else to take it. The exchange, after it is once started, forces new subscribers into the ranks. In all other cities the experience has been that those who think lightly of it at first are the most impatient subscribers after they have seen it at work. It rapidly becomes a necessity.

THE WORK IN ATLANTA

is in charge of Mr. J. O. Jeffries, who is the electrician of the company. Mr. Jeffries, besides being thoroughly accomplished in his especial line, is a most capable man of business and a courteous affable gentleman. He has made scores of friends here already, and has pushed the business of the company rapidly ahead. The company could not have put its business in better hands. Whether upon the roof of the Kimball selecting airy routes for his lines, and watching the gangs of workmen upon the various roofs, or in the office patiently and cordially explaining to visitors the benefits and the modes of the exchange, or on the streets attending to the varied business in his care, he is always at home and always the same kindly, courteous, capable gentlemah. We learn that Mr. Ormes will probably make Atlanta his southern headquarters, in which event Mr. Jeffries will make this his home. Our citizens will join us in hoping that this may be arranged.

Messrs. Scoville, Selden & Co. are going to paint the cupola to dazzling whiteness, and paint on it in huge letters "The Bell Telephone Company." The exchange is a great thing.

On to Berlin.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Hon. Andrew D. White, the new United States minister to Berlin, sailed for Europe this afternoon in the City of Brussels.

Phi Delta and Ciceronian Societies.

We acknowledge the reception of an invitation to the anniversary celebration of the literary societies of Mercer university at Macon May 30th.

A TALK WITH HILL

UPON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

What he Thinks of Colonel Hayes's Latest Exhibition of Constitutional Learning—The Democrats Stand on Tenable Ground —The Lines Strictly Drawn.

Senator Ben. Hill is in the city to participate as counsel in the Jones case. After leaving court yesterday afternoon a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION found him enjoying himself in the midst of his family circle. The distinguished senator consented, however, to talk a few moments upon the present political situation at Washington.

"I want to say in advance," remarked Senator Hill, "that I will not undertake to tell you what the democrats in congress propose to do. They are holding caucuses from time to time and adopting their course of action as circumstances may dictate. I will say, however, that they will act with prudence, wisdom and patriotism and the country will approve what they do."

FULL OF HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

"Senator, what is your estimate of the results of this contest between congress and the executive?"

"It is one of grave importance—of the most vital importance—but it is one of the best moves for the party that could have been made. Not, understand me, because it is a party movement, but because the party is right in the principle and the purpose that are at issue in the contest."

"Do you feel hopeful of the party's success?"

"I was never more hopeful in my life. I dare not tell you how confident I do feel. The outlook from our standpoint is full of the promises of success, and if nothing happens beyond what is now foreseen, we are certain to come out triumphant. I have both hope for the country and for the party."

DRAWING THE LINES.

"These issues pending in congress cause a strict party division, do they not?"

"Yes, the effect of these measures has been to solidify both parties and to sharply define and bring into prominence before the country the distinction between the parties. They present the republican party in its naked attitude as the party of force, of centralization, of military government. At first, some of the republicans did not consent to this distinction being drawn. When we first presented the issue by putting these political riders upon the appropriation bills, some of them declared they would vote for them as separate measures, but the question has been so debated and gone so far, that they have all united, and are now presenting a solid front in favor of a government of force. The democrats are as solidly and determinedly opposed to it, and the issue is made between the parties at that point."

"Is the issue really taking on the character of sectionalism?"

"In reality, it is not. You see the republicans alone are responsible for all the agitation and passion that attend the matter. They are the authors of all this talk about 'starving the government,' and they seek to make us adopt that suggestion. They want us to do so, and even taunt us with backing down because we do not carry out the scheme they propose for us. This is not a sectional question. The abuse and denunciation of the south is simply to frighten the north and rekindle the passions and animosities of the war. But the south has had nothing to do with it. We have nothing now to fear from these election laws, and the republicans themselves have given up all hope of securing anything in this section. They only use the cry of southern domination to inflame the northern mind and make easier their bold and brazen attempt to establish force as the leading feature of our government."

THE RADICAL CONSPIRACY

"And to further what programme do they seek to perpetuate these laws?"

"Their object is plain. They want to perpetuate themselves in the government. Having worn out the purely sectional issues, they are now used as make weights. Having succeeded in keeping control of the presidency by fraud they find that they succeed only to lose forever the opportunity of repeating the like fraud. Now they seek to make use of the opportunity gained by that fraud to use force for the maintenance of their supremacy. The issue is then one of life and death to the republican party and their only hope of further life is in the power to use force to subvert the will of the people."

"Where will this issue be fought out, north or south?"

"Why, in the north, of course. The battle-ground is shifted, and the purpose now is to use the military power of the country and to control and reverse elections in the doubtful northern states, just as was done in the southern states up to the last few years. The hope of these conspirators—for I do pronounce it a conspiracy—is that, by the use of the army, or deputy marshals and supervisors, they will control the elections in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Ohio, and not only force the election of a republican president, but so cast the legislatures in all of them as to return radical senators in the places of the democrats whose terms expire in 1881. These, with one other, would again throw the senate into their hands, and right there is the secret of their desperate fight to keep Kellogg in his seat. Since it is pretty certain that McDonald will be returned from Indiana, they dare not lose Kellogg. It is a scheme of forcible elections such as this that the people of those states must meet and defeat. It is a desperate one, and the fight will be bitter and remorseless to the end."

THE DANGER TO THE SOUTH.

"Yet the south will not be disinterested in the result?"

"By no means, for should the republican schemers succeed in this conspiracy and create a solid north, giving them the presidency and congress once more, then the troubles of the south will begin anew. Their first movement will be to cut off the representation of the south and she will never again be allowed to appear in congress in her full strength and with her real weight. This is the danger which menaces the south and which will keep her united to defeat so bold and unscrupulous a plot."

THE LAST VETO.

"What do you think of the last veto by the president?"

"It was expected and is absurd. The reasons assigned by him for vetoing the bill are trifling. The idea that this bill repeals the legislation of 1790 and '92 is the veriest nonsense."

"What do you think of the president's purpose in taking this stolid stand against this legislation?"

"Why, he has gone over, body and soul, to the radical side of his party. He has most unquestionably gone back on himself and is now controlled by the very worst element of his party. Winning him over to their schemes was the great triumph they had to gain, for without his co-operation all they did was emptiness. They had to have him, and it is said that he has even been told that to join with them would be to solidify the party, identify him as its great leader and make him the party candidate of next year."

"Do you really believe he looks to being his own successor?

"I do. You see he held the stakes in his own hand. He could dictate terms and the party could afford to promise anything for success, since without him that success would be impossible. It is said he has been promised re-election and that he has joined the rabid leaders in their schemes with a view to that result."

NO CHANCE TO WIN.

"Well, to sum up the probabilities, what think you of their chances to win upon that line, or at all?"

"My candid opinion is that they have not the slightest chance to win. They will not succeed. The people are brought face to face with an essential question in free government. It is whether the will of the people shall make government, or whether force shall create, maintain and perform the functions of government in this republican system. I do not doubt the result of that issue. The democracy goes before the country upon a higher and broader platform of popular rights and popular liberty than did Thomas Jefferson in 1800. The question is between force and freedom, fraud and justice, centralization and constitutional government. I believe that upon those issues the democracy will sweep the country, carrying with it a majority of the votes of the north itself."

Mr. Hill did not feel authorized to state anything as to the details of the action which will probably be taken by the democrats in congress, but he clearly and distinctly reiterated that they would do nothing that was not just, prudent and patriotic.

Congressman Hammond,

of this district, is also in the city, as attorney for the state in the Jones case. He was called upon by our reporter and was asked to give his views of the situation, but declined to do so. As a new member he was not inclined to give out any opinions for publication, and in view of the fact that the caucus was from time to time determining upon the course for the party to pursue in congress, he did not deem it advisable to anticipate that action.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

The Session of the Stockholders in Augusta—The Reports, Etc.

Condensed from the Augusta Chronicle.

The convention assembled Wednesday morning in Masonic Hall at quarter after ten o'clock, and was called to order by the president, General E. P. Alexander. Messrs. George P. Butler, cashier of the bank, and Carlton Hillyer, auditor of the road, acted as secretaries. The roll was called and a quorum found to be present.

A committee appointed by the chair reported the following table for the information of the stockholders not accustomed to the forms of technical book-keeping:

ASSETS.

	Value.	Net income.
1. Ga. R. R. property	$1,200,000	$358,336
Real estate	58,726	
Bank		12,633
Total R. R. property	4,258,726	$351,026
II. Investments.		
Atlanta & W. P. R. R.	400,000	32,000
Rome railroad	149,357	9,000
Macon & Augusta Railroad ac'l paym'ts about $600,000		
Bonds indorsed $670,000—1,270,000		
Port Royal railroad	616,417	
Alabama Western railroad paid	$ 942,234	
*Bonds indorsed 1,051,750—1,993,984		
Total investments	4,460,338	41,000
Grand total	$8,719,164	$391,026

*The Alabama Western paid within the interest on these bonds, and also paid the rolling stock account $13,500. So there was no loss on this indorsement.

LIABILITIES.

	Div. 6 per cent.
I. To stockholders. $4,200,000	$252,000
II. To bondholders.	
1. Georgia R. R. bonds, 7's	$ 483,000 $8,810
Georgia R. R. bonds, 6's	1,600,000 60,000

Note.—This entire million was issued for investments outside of the road proper.

SECONDARY LIABILITIES.

	Div. 6 per cent.
2. To bondholders.	
Macon & Augusta R. R.	$ 6'0,000 $40,000
*Alabama Western	1,051,000

*It is hoped the Alabama Western will pay the entire interest and the rolling-stock account, $18,000, and perhaps something over.

STOCKHOLDERS AND THEIR PASSES.

Hon. W. M. Reese, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, By the stockholders of the Georgia railroad and banking company in convention met this 15th day of May, 1879, that all previous resolutions of said stockholders and the whole matter of passing stockholders and their families to the annual convention of stockholders of our company be and are hereby referred to our board of directors of said company for a revision and re-arrangement on a basis which will accommodate stockholders of said convention, and their families, and relieve our company from incurring risk, damage and imposition; and said board of directors are authorized to review the whole matter from time to time as may be necessary.

Unanimously adopted.

He said that such a resolution was passed before the war, but was unsuited to present times.

The president said the rules this year were rigidly enforced. In the first place the road had not the rolling stock to handle the crowds and the cars were generally the poorest of other roads they were generally loaded down; they had to stop long times at stations and run very fast between stations. An accident might consume the road's dividends for two or three years, and he felt bound to enforce the rules rigidly this year. He thought, however, that the matter could be well regulated by the directors.

On motion, the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 8 o'clock. The committee on proxies reported 26,472 shares represented, 18,999 in person and 8,073 by proxy. The vote for president and directors was as follows: For president, E. P. Alexander, 26,100, the whole number of votes cast; for directors—James W. Davies, 26,100; James S. Hamilton, 26,100; Stevens Thomas, 26,100; M. P. Stovall, 26,085; George T. Jackson, 26,100; L. M. Hill, 26,100; Josiah Sibley, 26,100; H. D. McDaniel, 26,100; George Hillyer, 25,838; John Davison, 26,100; Wm. M. Reese, 25,790; Charles H. Phinizy, 26,100; John H. James, 26,042; Joel A. Billups, 26,100; N. L. Hutchins, 26,100; H. H. Hickman, 26,100; David Dickson, 200; W. L. Higa, 62; D. E. Butler, 15; T. M. Coskery, 15. The report was received and adopted. The president declared the following elected: President, E. P. Alexander; directors, James W. Davies, James S. Hamilton, Stevens Thomas, M. P. Stovall, George T. Jackson, L. M. Hill, Josiah Sibley, H. D. McDaniel, George Hillyer, John Davison, Wm. M. Reese, Charles H. Phinizy, John H. James, Joel A. Billups, N. L. Hutchins, H. H. Hickman.

The president returned his thanks to the convention for the honor conferred. He would endeavor to act for the best interests of the company in the future as he had in the past and to make its property as valuable as possible. [Applause.]

After the convention adjourned the directors held a meeting and unanimously re-elected Colonel S. K. Johnson, superintendent.

THE PRESS CONVENTION.

The Business Yesterday — Adjournment Sine Die.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., May 15.—The press convention met this morning at 10 o'clock. The report of the treasurer was read and adopted. Mr. Cunningham of the Express introduced to the convention Mr. Williams, a citizen of Cartersville, ninety-nine years of age. Cuthbert was selected as the next place of meeting. The convention appropriated twenty-five dollars to the American memorial fund, and fifty dollars to the widow of Captain E. C. Carnes, late of the Southerner and Appeal. Mr. Davis, one of the members of the convention, delivered a temperance address. The old officers were re-elected, and the convention adjourned sine die. The members leave to-night for their homes. They are delighted with their reception at Cartersville, and give great praise to Mr. C. H. C. Willingham for his untiring efforts to make them comfortable.

The Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, KY., May 15.—The races commenced to-day. The track is in excellent condition. The first race was for sweepstakes for three year olds, one mile and a half. There were twenty-four nominations; four started. The value of the stake was $3,000. Trinidad 1, General Pike 2, Wissahickon 3. Vendennaught; time, 2:41. The second race was a colt and filly stake for two year olds; twenty nominations. There were four starters; purse $350, dash, three quarters of a mile. Wallenstein 1, Fonso 2, Knight Templar 3. Lake Blackburn 0; time 1:17. The third race was for all ages, one and a quarter miles. There were three entries; McHenry 1. Minnock 2. Lilly 3; time 2:11¾. McHenry won with great ease, by four lengths.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

FLOYD DUMAS, colored, of Fayette county, has gone to Dade mines for ten years for larceny.

THE state librarian has received the 49th Texas report and the 11th American railway report.

THE agricultural department is visited daily by those interested in

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 16, 1879.

The most valuable result of the present fraudulent administration is its vetoes.

The house yesterday harmoniously progressed as far as the third section of the silver bill and calmly adjourned over until to-day. Up to a late hour there were no signs of a revolution. Everything was progressing smoothly.

The motion to suspend the rules, on Tuesday, to pass a bill imposing a tax of 2 per cent on the excess of income over $2,000, and 3 per cent on all over $3,000, was rejected because it could not command a two-thirds vote. The vote was 104 yeas, 94 nays. Messrs. Cook, Felton, Persons, and Smith voted for the motion; the other Georgia members did not vote. Only two southern democrats voted against the motion.

Senator Thurman made some remarks in the senate yesterday upon current topics that will not be relished by the republican revolutionists. Some friend of the administration should call the attention of Mr. Hayes to the speeches of both Mr. Hill and Mr. Thurman. They contain information in regard to the formation of the government and the rights of the people that no president, fraudulent or otherwise, can afford to be without.

The last of the first series of Georgia's dear little baby bonds have been disposed of to Messrs. Finn, Smith & Co., of Thomasville. The amount taken by these gentlemen was seven thousand dollars, and, for the benefit of our esteemed contemporary of the Burlington Hawkeye, we will say that a statement is made in this connection, and upon good authority, that the monetary secessionists who have purchased this batch of bonds, propose to use them among their customers as change bills. This is an outrage, of course, but, under the circumstances, we don't see how it is to be helped. Indeed, we have half a mind to applaud the Thomasville firm.

Wesley Bishop, the Connecticut wife-poisoner, will probably be convicted of murder in the second degree. This is a fine record for New England justice, which ought to be able to protect New England virtue. The fascinating Mr. Bishop, it will be remembered, not only poisoned his own wife, but cheerfully assisted Mrs. Kate Cobb in making way with her tiresome spouse—and now the prosecuting attorney announces that he is willing to accept a verdict of murder in the first degree. This is depressing. Here, while many of the organs of northern thought are howling because Cox was wasn't hanged, a double-murderer and assassin is to be made comparatively comfortable in a penitentiary which New England philanthropy has made comfortable and cozy. Mr. Evarts should protest against these manifestations.

Rights of the Indians.

The recent decision of Judge Dundy of the United States court at Omaha, if sustained, will materially change the policy of the government in the treatment of the Indians. The decision was rendered in the case of Standing Bear and about twenty other Ponca Indians, who had been forcibly taken from their lands in Nebraska to be carried to lands in the Indian territory. The reservation assigned them in the territory proved so unhealthy that they determined to return at all hazards to Nebraska. In doing so they were arrested by federal soldiers under command of General Crook, who has charge of the department of the Platte. While in his charge, but before he could return them to the deadly lands from which they had fled, they, at the instigation of an Omaha editor, sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and it was upon that writ that Judge Dundy rendered the decision that took them from the custody of General Crook and gave them liberty. In brief, Judge Dundy held that an Indian is a person within the meaning of the laws of the United States, and is consequently entitled to the immunities and privileges given by the constitution to such persons, amongst which is included the right to sue out a writ of habeas corpus. As to the fact of Standing Bear and the Poncas being in confinement, the judge decided that they were in custody in violation of the laws, and that the Poncas could not rightfully be removed by force from their homes, since they had "the inherent right of expatriation" the same as other persons, as well as all other rights conveyed to citizens under the constitution and not explicitly denied to "Indians not taxed" in that instrument, and consequently the judge ordered their discharge from custody.

The case was ably argued before Judge Dudley by two of Omaha's strongest lawyers, who offered their services without fee. Standing Bear himself was allowed to address the court, and his oration is said to have been marked by its intense feeling and eloquence. Notice has been given of an appeal, but the Poncas will go on their way rejoicing in the meantime. If the decision is sustained—and it is believed it will be—the Cheyennes, the Nez Perces and other tribes now held by force in the Indian territory can go back to their old homes without molestation. If this occurs, the occupation of the Indian ring and of its official associates will be broken into, and perhaps ruined. This fact will not, however, evoke much sympathy at Omaha or wherever else the nature of their schemes are well known. We hope Judge Dundy's law is good law.

Railroad Tariffs in Southwest Georgia

The recent purchase, by Mr. Wadley, of the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad appears to have been a master stroke of policy so far as the interests of the Central railroad are concerned, but it has created quite a flutter among those who have for years been looking forward to the completion of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad to Pollard, or, at the very least, the completion of a branch from Albany to Eufaula. Our Albany contemporaries and some of their correspondents who are discussing the probable results of the purchase, take an exceedingly gloomy view of the prospect. Certainly the prospect for carrying out the designs of the projectors of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad are gloomy enough, but we do not think that the people of Albany or of southwest Georgia need fear that the burden of freight discriminations will be increased, and for several reasons. In the first place, it is more likely that with all its connections adjusted, its plans perfected, and outside competition checkmated, the Central railroad will lessen, rather than increase the local tariffs and discriminations which have aroused so much complaint. In the second place, it is not at all likely that a shrewd manager, such as Mr. Wadley has shown himself to be, knowing the popular prejudice against railroad corporations, will deliberately add to the clamor in southwest Georgia and thereby invite the legislature to tinker with his freight and passenger tariffs. The matter of railroad freights is so delicate that any attempt to adjust them by a legislative commission must result in immediate injury to the roads and, ultimately, in injury to the people themselves. It is not likely, therefore, as we have said, that so careful and intelligent a manager as Mr. Wadley, will so adjust his rates as to compel the general assembly (under article 4, section 2, paragraph 1 of the state constitution) to "regulate "freight and passenger tariffs." On the contrary, we prefer to believe that the people of southwest Georgia take entirely too gloomy a view of the results of the purchase of the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad, but if their fears are realized, they certainly have their remedy. It is a dangerous one to resort to, but it is a remedy nevertheless.

Senator Hill on the Situation.

The interview with Senator Hill which we print this morning will be found an admirable commentary upon the present political situation as it exists by reason of the disagreements between congress and the executive. That we are being brought face to face with the greatest issues of our political history is apparent to all close observers. Senator Hill, as a distinguished participant in the public affairs of the hour from observation and study, is able to formulate and state these issues as happily and logically as need be.

He begins by stating his hopefulness for the future. So far he sees nothing in the situation to cause democrats to fear or question results. The lines are being strictly drawn between the parties and so well drawn as to throw into prominence the single, capital idea of government upon which they stand. The democracy is firmly planted upon an adherence to popular rights and liberties as essential to constitutional government; the republican party develops into a conspiracy scheming for power, achieving and maintaining it by force, centralizing the functions of government and establishing national absolution over state rights and state sovereignty.

Senator Hill fairly and fully exposes this scheme of the republican leaders and with eloquent force and logic denounces it as a conspiracy to destroy the states. In his recent great speech, as in this interview, the senator arraigns the republicans as the real enemies of the union. With matchless skill he points the hideousness of their scheme to destroy the states and consolidate the government, in order that their party may remain dominant. The logic embodied in his statement that "if it was traitorous to seek to divide the union how much more traitorous it is to attempt to destroy it" is invincible and will be recognized all over the country as sound doctrine for the times. Senator Hill charges insidious rebellion and treason upon those who thus, by force and fraud, endeavor to reduce the states from their dignity to mere subdivisions of a centralized nation, and he brings this new issue so boldly and plainly to the front as to startle the country and confound the schemers. It is the issue of 1880 and the aggressive attack by Senator Hill at once starts the battle all along the line and puts the radical jacobins upon the defensive from the start.

The fight is thus fortunately begun. No man in the senate could have more ably and appropriately declared the issue and led the attack. Senator Hill, amid all the charges of disloyalty to the union heaped upon southern representatives, could and does show a record of consistent loyalty to the union so long as loyalty in him as an individual was honorable. He opposed secession, but he was true to principle and to his own section when his loyalty to it became paramount. He sought to restore the union after the conflict and in a restored union he has labored as a giant to give to that union security, strength and prosperity. He speaks now in words of warning to loyal men everywhere and calls them to duty upon the ramparts of constitutional liberty and government. His confidence in the results of the struggle will be shared by the loyal men of the entire union and verified by their patriotic action.

The Trial of Congressman Hull.

The trial of Hon. Noble A. Hull, of Florida, which is shortly to take place in the United States court at Jacksonville, is attracting considerable attention. The circumstances of the case are somewhat peculiar, and, in addition to the fact that the United States attorney will probably insist upon the test oath in impanneling the jury, lend great interest to the trial. In 1876, Mr. Hull, who is a northern man by birth, and who was a republican shortly after the war, but always conservative and influential, was nominated by the democrats as their candidate for lieutenant-governor, in order to carry the conservative-republican element in the St. John's section. After his election, he was nominated and elected to succeed Judge Finley, his republican competitor being Horatio Bisbee, the person who was ejected from the seat to which he was not elected at the close of the last session of congress. The returns showed upon their face that Mr. Hull had received a majority of the votes in his district, and upon these the governor gave him the certificate of election. Bisbee, in the meantime, had organized a contest, and, as it appears, was either lucky or shrewd enough to secure willing witnesses. The case was carried to the supreme court of the state, but that tribunal, if we remember correctly, decided that it had no power to control the executive officer of the state in the matter of issuing certificates of election. The contest was then adjourned from Tallahassee to the house of representatives, and Mr. Hull was seated upon the prima facie evidence of his election furnished by the governor's certificate. In the meantime, the grand jury of the United States court, composed, as is usually the case in the south where politics are involved, of republican partisans, indicted Mr. Hull for conspiracy and laid him under bond of $3,000 for his appearance at the May term of the court.

The Brevard county canvassing board were tried upon the same charge and convicted, and as the testimony under which this conviction was brought about will be reproduced in the trial of Mr. Hull, it may be of interest to our readers to know precisely what it is—though it must be remembered that when the test oath is applied to a jury in Florida no sort of testimony is necessary to the conviction of a democrat. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that even the republicans who are prosecuting the case do not place any confidence in the credibility of the witnesses. J. H. Allen, a lawyer, will swear that on the 9th of November, after the election, he left home for Brevard county for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, a majority of 202 votes for Mr. Hull from that county. He had previously had a conversation with Mr. Poyntz, collector of revenue for Orange county, and was requested to go to Brevard. He will swear that he started on his mission with $200 and power to draw for all the money that might be needed to accomplish his purpose. In his evidence at the trial of the county board of Brevard, Allen described his interviews with Lee, the county clerk of Brevard, and how it was understood that he (Lee) should keep away from his office while the returns were changed, and he should see that when the canvass was made the rest of the board should "ask no questions." A man named Gaulden, who accompanied Allen, was to make the alterations, and did so, according to witnesss' statement. Some of the precinct returns were raised, and in other cases new papers were made out and the signatures forged. Then the poll lists were added to so as to make the number of voters correspond with the vote as shown by the altered returns and ballots put in the boxes. The testimony showed that the ballots were sent to the clerk's office in various novel ways. In one case they were strung on a string like beads, and in another were sent up in a bottle. It was shown that there had been scarcely any of the preparatory details of the election arranged by the proper officers. When the time for canvassing arrived it was done by the board, no questions being asked, and the returns were canvassed and certified to as correct. Allen testified that he used only about $100 to secure the result, but that there was yet a balance of $1,300 to be paid under the agreement. Mr. Lee did not get any money personally, but was to be rewarded by "political influence;" Mr. Hull, being in congress, would be disposed to help him. After the canvass had been completed it was thought best to destroy the returns from the precincts, and they were to be placed in a small house owned by Mr. Lee and the building burned. Lee was to be paid $20 to compensate him for the loss of the house; but it was not burned. This is a summary of Allen's testimony, and this is what the democrats propose to break down by showing that the man is utterly unworthy of belief. The case will be tried before Judge Thomas Settle, one of the most pronounced partisans that ever sat upon the bench. With his rulings in the case, and the well-known character of federal juries in Florida, there is little doubt of the result, no matter what defense Mr. Hull may make. Upon the whole, we advise him to plead the privileges of a congressman until the repeal of the law providing the test oath for jurors.

Mr. Hutchins, of the Washington Post, present his compliments to Z. Chandler, and begs him to trot forth his suit for alleged damages.

The enemies of John Sherman are cunning, unscrupulous, and zealous. By some means the Tribune has been prevailed upon to boost his boom. The meaning of this is "Good-bye, John."

The remark of the New York Tribune about "a noble party which is in peril the "minute its mouth is unmuzzled," can have but one construction. For our part, we cannot see anything manly in attacking the Hon. Zachary Chandler from an ambush.

Montgomery Blair can now issue his new paper if he wants to. The democrats are on solid ground.

It is with regret that we call the attention of the amiable Mr. Rogers to the fact that Hayes would rather be wrong than president. The esteemed private secretary will admit that this is in bad taste.

It is hardly probable that the republicans will carry Michigan next time, even should Z. Chandler keep sober.

The well-known loyalty of Z. Chandler probably prevents his stomach from rebelling—but it must make him feel gloomy to hear the chambermaid skip along the hallway singing "There's a serpent in the slipper "for you, young man."

The democrats ought to get up a sort of thanksgiving address to Hayes as a slight—a very slight return for his timely vetoes.

Z. Chandler is talking in a confused sort of way about bringing suit for damages against our sprightly and esteemed contemporary of the Washington Post. If Z. Chandler really wants temporary redress we advise him to seize a bludgeon and crush in the bulging stomach of his demijohn. It is safer, in matters of this kind, to begin in the basement.

There is something hopefully significant in the fact that providence doesn't hesitate to make even Hayes the medium of placing the party of the constitution within sight of victory.

If Mr. Smith Weed could only be brought face to face with the lamentable fact that his movements are a source of great annoyance to the paragrapher of the New York Tribune, he would doubtless gather himself together and retire from politics in a body. Mr. Weed, you will remember, was, in some remote and foreign way, connected with the cipher dispatches, and this fact, together with the additional fact that Weed continues to exist, gives a tinge of insanity to the humor of the Tribune. Sling him a sour-beleh ballad, Scroffulet, if you really pant for revenge.

The most hopeful of us never suspected that Mr. Hayes would so stiffen his Sahara hump as to offer up the entire republican party as a sacrifice. There is something providential about Hayes.

Colonel Fogg, of Cleveland, has a misty idea that state rights are opposed to the constitution. The colonel will probably discover that his construction of the constitution is not a popular one, particularly when bayonets bristle all through the discussion. But he will have abundant opportunity to repent.

The republicans are making strenuous endeavors to turn the whites of their eyes hopefully in the direction of Indiana.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Graphic now daily prints a war map of the weather.

Atlanta figures in the associated press reports almost as regularly as New York.

Tecumseh Sherman will not discuss the bill, until John makes up his mind about it.

Treason consists in fighting the republican party and traitors are in a large majority in the union.

The New York Tribune will soon be so far gone as to need the able imagination of Eli Perkins regularly.

Ben Butler says California's Kearney constitution can be blown to tatters with a whiff of smoke from a Chinaman's opium pipe.

The New York Sun rather squints its preference for our Uncle David Davis, and Uncle David disports himself gleefully in the sun-shine.

The socialists denounced Beecher in Cincinnati. But we were under the belief that Beecher was a sort of "so-so-"cialist himself.

If the army should have to live through the summer on blackberries and sassafras root tea they will know that Hayes and Zach Chandler fixed up the bill of fare.

Jack Logan keeps a vigilant eye on Alabama Lowe, whom he regards as an animated horse-pistol with an insane desire to create a vacancy in the Illinois senatorial delegation.

Burnside is devoting his time this season to etiquette. He considers every senator afflicted with "plantation manners" who does not habitually spit in his handerchief.

Bruce will try to discover the true inwardness of the Freedman's bank robbery. He will not succeed, and what good would it do him or the robbed if he should?

The president should be careful and not so stiffen his back-bone that he cannot wrap himself around pumpkin-pie on the summer fair route.

The people are likely to get a chance at genuine rebellion next year. With troops at the polls in New York and Ohio the truly loyal will see how it is themselves and will stamp out the iniquity.

Congressman Culberson, of Texas, says to the correspondent of the Galveston News, speaking of Senator Hill's speech: "It was the first purely sectional speech I have heard from a southern man in congress that had not better have been left unsaid."

IN GENERAL.

—Gladstone is the only English ex-premier living.

—Congressman Carlisle's star is in the ascendant.

—A son of Mr. B. P. Shillaber (Mrs. Partington), is basso in Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin's church, New York.

—The queen's birthday occurs on the 24th of this month. She is a good and a great queen; she owns up to sixty.

—Mr. Tilden to David Davis: You are quite liable to sunstroke if you boom in warm weather.

—Mark Gray's theatrical aspirations began with Romeo and end with Joliet.—Cincinnati Commercial.

—Rosy-cheeked lassies, with slim fingers and white arms, are delving among the strawberry vines of Maryland. P. S.—Only forty cents a box.

—Eve was the first, and we reckon the only, woman who did not gather up her dress in both hands and yell at the sight of a snake.—Ottawa (Kan.) Republican.

—Every time Parole wins they handicap him with a few extra pounds. If he stays in England long enough he will carry a ton in every race.

—The prominent aspirants for the democratic nomination for the governorship of Indiana are Honorable Franklin Landers and Lieutenant-Governor Gray.

—Don Carlos has resigned all rigat and title to the Spanish throne. As this gives Alfonso plenty of time to manage a wife, he is about to marry again.

—Professor Coe, of Yale, who has been called to the Collegiate reformed church, Forty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, New York, is to receive $8,000 a year.

—Senator Hamlin, of Maine, notwithstanding his expressed desire to retire from public life, is said to be laying plans for his re-election.

—He was a daisy with the girls,
And might have been till now,
If he had not so reckless been,
And gone too near a cow.
—Hartford Sunday Journal.

—The Duc de Penthievre, son of Vice-Admiral Prince de Joinville, has resigned his naval lieutenancy. It will be remembered that the Duc de Penthievre was educated at the United States naval academy.

—An ugly, mean, horrid, awful, shocking old newspaper published in Hackensack says: "In the summer season the muslin dress covers the most laps."—Brooklyn Times.

—One of Henry Meigs's railroads in Peru, which cost the government $25,000,000 and is a marvel of engineering, runs only one train a week, and that train often carries only one passenger.

—There are in the senate fifty-two practising lawyers, seven ex-editors, six merchants and nearly a dozen farmers. The oldest senator is Hamlin, the youngest Bruce.

—Here is something practical: In Providence, Gardner W. Sisson, called the ablest worker in india-rubber in the United States, is to attempt to make 100 pairs of rubber boots in 100 consecutive hours.

—Hurdwar, upper India, has experienced an outbreak of the cholera. The indications are that disease and death will hold high carnival in the old world the coming year. There are many elements encouraging and inviting disaster of this kind.

—The exchange you appreciate so highly that you never tear the wrapper off it is the one that comes along with the beautiful regularity of clock-work. A snow-storm seventy feet deep on the level would not delay its arrival a single day.—Brooklyn Union.

—The American correspondent of the London Times is Joel Cook, one of Mr. G. W. Childs's staff on the Ledger, of Philadelphia. Mr. Cook receives from the Times, it is said, an annual salary of £1,000 in gold—or $5,000. He also has a comfortable salary from the Ledger.

—While in Paris, Princess Beatrice went out with Miss Cadogan for two hours of shopping and sight-seeing. It is related as a remarkable fact that one English shopman who recognized her as the daughter of Queen Victoria had the good sense to keep the secret until she had left.

—The distinction is finely made. An exchange says: "An American gulps down a glass of lager as if he believed his stomach on fire and a prize depended on speedy extinguishment. A German lifts the sparkling amber to his lips and sips as though afraid to impose a too-great burden upon so good a friend as his stomach."

—The Princess Louise is occupying herself at present in designing and inlaying a mantelpiece of different sorts of wood. She goes out very little now; the governor-general appears at church and elsewhere accompanied only by members of his suite, or by the Misses Montalba, who are now visiting their friend the princess.

—That Turks are not altogether incapable of good work is shown by Ahmed Vefyk Pasha, who has in two months drained some thousands of acres of swamp in the beautiful plains of Broussa. He is now employing a vast number of the unfortunate Mussulman refugees in planting and sowing this land.

—Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, says Mr. George Alfred Townsend in a letter to the Washington Sunday Herald, owns part of Providence newspaper of forty long columns, in which are twenty-two of daily advertisements. This paper has an evening appendage under another name which requires a rotary six-cylinder press. People little suppose who observe his quiet carriage that Mr. Anthony belongs to the class of the most successful newspaper publishers—the Abells, Childses, Noyeses, McLeans and Kinsellas of the period.

—John Brown, the royal and imperial flunkey of her majesty the queen of England, has again stepped into public notice. As the queen arrived in Paris from Cherbourg, during her recent journey to the continent, she slipped and fell as she alighted from her railway carriage. Lord Lyons, the British minister, essayed to catch her, but recoiled from the blow which the somewhat compact and heavy body of the queen gave him. He reeled and swayed wildly for a moment, and the queen of Great Britain and Ireland, empress of India and her Britannic majesty's ambassador to the court of France would inevitably have gone sprawling, had not the trusty John Brown rushed to the rescue and seized and supported them both.

Radical Comment On Mr. Hill's Speech.

Ben. Hill and Zach. Chandler were paired during the war.—Cincinnati Commercial, rep.

How would it do for David Davis to try a little of his soothing syrup on Ben. Hill?—Chicago Inter-Ocean, rep.

If the southern confederacy had come out on top in the late unpleasantness the speech of Mr. Hill would have been a highly commendable and patriotic one to have delivered in the confederate congress at Richmond.—Cleveland Herald, rep.

There was an ex-rebel named Hill,
Who said "Hayes will veto the bill,
And so for the sake
Of our cause I will make
A face at Zach. Chandler, I will."
—New York Tribune, rep.

As long as democratic leaders apologize for the former act of treason, as Mr. Hill did on Saturday, just so long will the sincerity of their professions of loyalty be called in question by people who did not permit themselves to be "driven" into secession because their candidate for president was not elected.—Burlington Hawkeye, rep.

The north has leisure to chew upon these three propositions. First, that the election of Abraham Lincoln justified secession; second, that the democratic party saved the union; third, that while it is the right and the duty of the south to be solid, the consolidation of the north will bring disunion. According to Senator Hill, nothing was settled by the war. Let us have that question put to the people.—New York Tribune, rep.

No, Mr. Hill, your speech is an insult to the people of the north. It falsifies the record. It tramples under foot the plainest truths of history. It makes every dead republican hero in his grave, who fought to save the union, a traitor who tried to destroy it. But the speech will deceive no one. It only helps kindle in the northern breast a feeling of bitterness and wrath against a people who are determined to rule or ruin this great nation. But we warn Mr. Hill and his followers they can never have their way. Hereafter the constitution of the United States and all laws passed in pursuance thereof are to be the supreme laws of this land. To these, states and individuals alike must bow. The people of the north have fought through one war to make good this doctrine, and, if necessary, are fully prepared to fight another.—Cleveland Herald, rep.

Mr. Stephens on the Veto.

Alexander H. Stephens said that he had not read the veto carefully, and, as this was a very important question, preferred not to express his opinion until he had read it. He thought, however, that the differences between congress and the executive would be adjusted, but when or how he did not now care to express an opinion.—New York Times dispatch.

Alexander H. Stephens said that it was an evasion of the whole issue, and that it furnished the democrats all the material they wanted if they would only use it wisely. It put Hayes and his party squarely in favor of the doctrine of military control of elections. He advocated now a moderate policy upon the part of the democrats—to pass the appropriation bills and go home. The democrats had now gained all they could have asked for in the way of political advantage.—Chicago Times dispatch.

A good many democrats at first favored a stand against the army bill unless signed by the president, with the anti-bayonet rider. Their policy was, after a veto, to go home and let the army bill fall altogether. But the trouble is conceded to be, that such a plan would be dangerous to attempt, and for the reason the party could not be held solid in favor of it, nor would greenbacker members unite with the democrats in such an aggressive policy. Alex. Stephens, Felton and Speer, of Georgia; Wells, of Missouri; Morse, of Massachusetts, and other democrats would kick so that the net result would be, that with the solid republican vote, greenback and democratic kickers, the army bill would be passed without riders, even though a majority of democrats decreed in caucus otherwise.—Cincinnati Enquirer dispatch.

The Second Veto.

Mr. Hayes, in cutting off supplies from the army and the country, seems to be guilty of redhanded treason.—Baltimore Gazette.

The reasons assigned for returning the independent bill unsigned go to the root of the matter and leave no opening for compromise.—New York Times.

The president might have signed the bill, as we look at it, without crippling the constitutional duty of the executive to enforce the laws, or impairing his right to use all the force under the command of the president in doing so.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The obnoxious laws remain unrepealed, and the democrats have not succeeded in fixing on President Hayes the stigma of wishing to use federal troops in the elections. His objection to the vetoed bill is that the plaster is broader than the sore.—New York Herald.

The bill which Mr. Hayes killed on Monday by the arbitrary exercise of the one-man power, was a simple, direct proposition to divorce the bayonet from the polls. Rather than consent to a free and fair election, Mr. Hayes is willing to write or sign veto messages all summer.—Washington Post.

The intelligent people of all parties well understand that the second veto is a purely partisan production; that it was an after-thought dictated solely by assumed partisan necessities, and that it wantonly unsettles the harmony of the important departments of the government to invoke a fresh flood-tide of sectional strife.—Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Hill's Assailants.

Washington Correspondence Augusta Chronicle.

To Mr. Edmunds's dry technicalities Mr. Hill opposed a broad, legal argument that exposed their sophistry. To the Vermonter's garbled extracts from the constitution, the Federalist and the revised statutes, other excerpts were presented that annihilated the lopsided republican selection of authorities. Against the so-called St. Jerome's pious snivelling at state rights, the Georgian marshalled a host of glorious witnesses to the truth of his position from Madison to Webster. Mr. Blaine was amazed that Madison should have so spoken and Mr. Edmunds astounded that Webster should be thus summoned from the grave. The Maine man and the Vermonter essayed to break the force of those declarations, but were scuffled out for their rashness. Mr. Blaine assumed what Dr. Holmes calls "the ginger-bread rabbit expression," and Mr. Edmunds opened his mouth painfully and fell back wildly as if struck between the eyes by an intellectual brickbat. I never saw men of such calibre so easily routed and so completely confounded.

Old Zack's Senatorial Dozen.

Washington National Republican.

Senator Chandler should have named the twelve senators who, in his opinion, hold their seats by fraud and violence. If he had he would no doubt have included Pendleton of Hampton, of South Carolina; Lamar, of Mississippi; Vance, of North Carolina; Jonas, of Louisiana; Garland and Walker, of Arkansas; Houston and Morgan, of Alabama; Call, of Florida, and Gordon and Hill, of Georgia, all of whom come from states which are naturally and lawfully republican, and the legislatures of which, to whose action they credit their respective alleged elections, did not represent the free will of the people. Besides this notorious twelve there is Senator Eaton, who has invited suspicion regarding the manner of his election by his protest against Mr. Chandler's charge. Messrs. Ransom, of North Carolina, and Jones, of Florida, are of course to be exempted from the list, for they were elected by flagrant compromises in republican legislatures.

Ohio's Presidential Timber.

Cleveland Herald.

It is not Ohio's fault that she happens to have a good deal of presidential timber; it is Ohio's luck. Other states have had similar runs in the past, as Virginia, for instance, and other states will have similar runs in the future. The people always know, somehow, the man they want for president, and as the presidency is a national matter it is not understood, in the republican ranks at least, that the states rights question has anything to do with it.

States Rights According to the Centralists.

Cleveland Herald.

Every state has the right to be taken across Uncle Samuel's knee and there fanned with Uncle Samuel's slipper whenever it gets obstreperous, and Uncle Samuel's knee is capacious enough and his slipper is expansive enough to enable him to bestow impartial attention to the rebellious rears of a dozen or more states at once. That is about the size of states rights under the constitution, neighbors.

Our Trade Issue.

Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most promising commercial points in the south is Atlanta, Georgia. The Daily Constitution of the 8th has an extensive exhibit of the mighty current of trade that has passed through Georgia's "gate city," as they call it. The enterprise of our Atlanta contemporary excites our admiration, but hardly our surprise. Over twenty-four long columns are requisite to describe the leading business interests of Atlanta.

Grant and Ben Harrison.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ben Harrison, of Indiana, would make a first-class candidate for vice-president with Grant. It would be a ticket on the same line as Hayes—Illinois and Indiana. Unless New York desires to put up a favorite son for v. p., we do not see that the republicans can do better than Grant and Harrison.

E. B. Key's California Errand.

New York Star.

Those mail facilites on the Pacific coast display a perverse knack for needing frequent inspection. Erring Brother Key went ostensibly to examine them last year, and now Tyner, the other half of our dual postmaster-general, is to set forth on the same avowed errand. But the real object of both trips is to pave the way for a Grant-Key ticket.

Not True.

Chicago Times.

It is said to be the same old inspiration that makes Z. Chandler roll his eyes and pound his desk and makes the wolves run. The Advance had the news that he had quit on that sort of a thing, but its information is supposed to be exclusive.

Agricultural.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

In view of the negro exodus, which will leave the south without men to mow the cotton crop, Mr Le Duc is in favor of cutting down the cotton trees and planting the ground in canned tomatoes, which he says require no labor, as they grow ready for cooking.

Not Properly Handled.

Cleveland Herald.

If there is any fault to be fonnd with Zach. Chandler's present line of statesmanship, it is in the rather lax manner in which he handles the British lion. The beast should be banged around more, Zachariah.

Atlanta's Growing Trade.

Thomasville Enterprise.

The Atlanta Constitution of the 8th instant had a supplement that was just as big as the paper itself, and contained a description of every prominent business house and industry in that city.

The People want an Income Tax.

Washington Post.

An income tax is what the American people demand. Let us abolish the internal revenue outfit and make up the deficit by a tax on all incomes over two thousand dollars per annum.

Quinine.

Nashville Banner.

This idea of taxing the sick is so repugnant to our feelings that every man's voice in the country should be raised against it. It is the one thing of all others that should be made free.

Now Is the Time.

Dublin Post.

The approach of the malarial season renders a reduction in the cost of quinine more important than at any other time in the year.

A Foolish Heresy.

Lansing Journal.

The idea that the people should rule is a foolish heresy with the Grant leaders. They believe that the wealthy few should rule.

The Master Passion.

New York Star.

Confederate brigadier—"Take something?" Z. Chandler—"I never drink." This shows that patriotism is, after all, the master passion.

The Size of It.

New York Herald.

The Ohio "idee"—Every man must have an office.

The Elopement.

Arthur Lot, in Puck.

Their parents said
They must
Not wed.

Quoth he,
"Let's fly!
To parson,
Sou, high."
Quoth she,
"Aye! aye!"

One night
She rose,
Took her
Best clothes,
While pop
Did doze.

From window ope
There hung
A rope,
By which
To slope.

Without
A sound
She reached
The ground—
Her lover
Er found.

They fled,
Were wed—
Enough said.

CUTICURA.

Cuticura

REMEDIES

Have achieved the most noted success of any Medicines of Modern Times.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter have never doubted the specific properties of Cuticura, Cuticura Resolvent and Cuticura Soap, for the speedy, permanent and economical cure of Humors of the Blood, Skin and Scalp. They are, however, astonished at their universal success; for it was to be expected that in the hands of some they would fail solely from spasmodic or ignorant use of them.

They are enabled to say without fear of contradiction that no remedies ever achieved in the short space of one year the number of wonderful cures performed by the Cuticura Remedies.

SALT RHEUM

Covering the Body for Ten Years, Permanently Cured.

Law Office of Chas. Houghton,
17 Congress Street, Boston, Feb. 28, 1878.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—I feel it a duty to inform you, and through you all who are interested to know the fact, that a most disagreeable and obstinate case of Salt Rheum or Eczema, which has been under my personal observation from its first appearance to the present time—about ten (10) years—covering the greater portion of the patient's body and limbs with the peculiar irritating and itching scab, and to which all the known methods of treating such disease had been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, under a few days of profuse application of Cuticura.

I can and do heartily advise all similarly afflicted to try the remedy which has been so effectual in this case.

Very truly yours,
CHAS. HOUGHTON.

LIVER COMPLAINT

And Dyspepsia Treated by the Resolvent, Gains 5 1-2 pounds on One Bottle.

Gentlemen—I have had Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, with running sores on the side of my neck, for years. Doctors did me no good. I have been spending for eight years and it did no good. Everything I ate distressed me. I got reduced from 170 to 1-2 pounds. At last I tried the Resolvent, and it helped me right off, and on one bottle I gained five and one half pounds. It is doing the business, and I am going for it strong.

Yours truly, JOHN H. ROY.
414 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1878.

Note.—Cuticura is admirable assisted in cases of extreme physical weakness, or when the virus of Scrofula is known to lurk in the system, by the internal use of Cuticura Resolvent, without doubt the most powerful blood purifier and liver stimulant in the world.

Cuticura Soap is an elegant toilet and medicinal assistant to Cuticura in the treatment of all external ailments. For chapped hands, rough skin and pimples, and the lesser skin troubles, it is indispensable; as a soap for the toilet, the nursery and bath it is the most elegant, refreshing and healing before the public.

These great remedies succeed where all others heretofore in use fail because they possess new and original properties never before successfully combined in medicine.

The Cuticura Remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, Boston, and sold by all Druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one half times the quantity of small, $1. Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

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In the Annihilation of Pain and Inflammation, In the vitalization of Weak Paralyzed, and Painful Nervous Parts and Organs, in the Curing of Chronic Weakness of the Lungs, Heart, and Kidneys, in the Absorption of Poisons from the Blood through the Pores, and the Prevention of Fever and Ague Liver Complaints, Malarial and Contagious Diseases, they are wonderful. Get the genuine.

may10 d3t sun 27tues fri &wk july

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The great southern remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scr fu and other diseases with much satisfaction."

F. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Crayen & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its formula is published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Old our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

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PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF THE LATE WAR.
By RICHARD TAYLOR,
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"As a writer he is vigorous, sparkling, erudite, and entertaining to a degree. His opportunities for the observation of men and things have been such as few possessed, and he has made good use of them. Of course, he views the late war from a Southern standpoint, but both sides receive censure at his hands. The great interest in his book to many will, no doubt, be the sharpness with which he criticises men and measures. Where least expected, he pours fourth batteries of sarcasm and denunciation, and spares no one who he thinks deserves 'showing up.'"—New York Herald

"General Taylor is well known as one of the most able and accomplished gentlemen that served in the Southern armies. His volume must be pronounced by far the most creditable attempt made by a Southern writer to portray and interpret the most critical epoch in the history of this country. There is hardly a page which does not hold some fact or thought worth citing. No book dealing with the war of secession has yet appeared from a source of equal authority whose disclosures are so boldly made and whose conclusions are so sharply formulated. In more than one of his pages we seem to catch a foreglean of the hard, cold light of history itself."—New York Sun.

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SPRING

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The Georgia editors are still skipping hopefully among the mountains.

—Mr. D. R. Meir, one of the oldest citizens of Dalton, is dead.

—Mr. N. H. Barden, one of the pioneers of Harris county, died last Tuesday night.

—Mr. John A. McIntosh, of Thomas county, is dead.

—Laurens county has had a case of infanticide, the particulars of which are too horrible for publication.

—They say Bill Arp delivered his address of welcome in a manner calculated to tickle. There is no sickness about Bill when he is on his native heather.

—Mr. Joel W. Smith, of Liberty county, prizes confidently to the front with a cotton stalk eighteen feet long. This is quite sufficient. The secretary will please affix the blue ribbon to Mr. Smith's exhibit.

—The Dalton Headlight says that Captain A. J. White, of Milner, one of the shrewdest business men of the south, owns a large tannery in the northern part of Dalton which lay idle several years, but recently he has turned his attention to it and added great improvements to the property.

—Judge Lester set aside the injunction restraining Marietta from buying a steam fire engine. The Journal says the council committee purchased immediately after the decision one of Clapp & Jones's steamers for $3,300, and the engine will shortly arrive. The present engine they propose to sell for $1,000, which will go towards paying for the new engine.

—The farmers of Laurens county are complaining about a scarcity of cotton seed. A prominent farmer tells the editor of the Dublin Post that he never has much trouble about getting a good stand of cotton, whether the rain and sun bake the ground or not. He thinks most of the trouble springs from want of soundness in the seed. The seed in cotton picked and piled up with the dew on undergoes a gentle heat and will not come up except under the most favorable circumstances. He always sets apart his best cotton for seed, and has it picked after the dew has dried off. Seed saved in this way never fail; but when the ground bakes very hard it is best to scrape it over.

—The Post tells of a most desperate shooting affray which occurred ten miles below Dublin about eight o'clock on Monday morning (the 12th inst.), between J. W. McDowel and John Pryor. It seems that they had been making threats about each other until they both deemed it unsafe to be without their double-barreled guns. On Monday Pryor went to McDowel's field where he found him hoeing. They passed some words when McDowel struck Pryor with his hoe. They each then put in one shot with their guns, Pryor receiving the full load in the cheek and McDowel in the leg. Though only one barrel of each gun had been discharged, they stopped shooting, clubbed their guns and beat each other over the head until the breeches of their guns were broken off. They now stopped, sat down and opened a conversation. Wm. King, a neighbor, who was expecting something of the sort, hearing the shooting hurried to the scene of bloodshed. He found them as above described. He heard Pryor say he was satisfied, but McDowel replied he was not—that he intended to prosecute Pryor. Pryor walked home. McDowel had to be hauled. It is not thought either will die.

—Dalton Headlight to a correspondent: You are correct; we harbor a deep-set and keen-penetrating grudge against Dr. Janes; but you are wrong as to the incentive. In our prejudice we can only think of the doctor as the author of a treatise on swine, in which he illustrated the native Georgia pig as a skeleton of the grizzled porcupine. We can't forget, nor forgive.

—Lumpkin Independent: Sometime since we noted the occurrence of a young man stealing the silver from a dead man's eyes. It has not been six months, but now he lies in the silent tomb, a victim of consumption, and dying so poor that he had to buried at the expense of the county. Before his death he stated that he had never spent a peaceful moment since the act was committed.

—Conyers Examiner: Some of our exchanges are discussing the dog law advocated by Dr. J. G. Orr in a lively manner. Some advocate the measure as the proper remedy to demolish the hungry crew of worthless curs that prey upon flocks of sheep, greatly to the detriment of the sheep-raising interests of the state, while others, strange to relate, oppose any restrictions on the rapacity of the prowling curs. Thousands of worthless dogs are owned by negroes, and being half-fed, they naturally prowl around in quest of something to eat and if a flock of sheep happens in their way, the slaughter of the sheep is a foregone conclusion. Now, it is true that a specific tax on dogs will not cure their sheep-killing propensities, but it would greatly diminish their numbers in the state; for many people who now keep a pack of worthless dogs on their premises, would rather give them up than pay the tax. In addition to protecting the sheep-raising interests of Georgia, thousands of dollars worth of provisions would be saved and converted to a profitable use in feeding other domestic animals. Those who desire to keep dogs should pay for the privilege, besides being responsible in damages for all depredations they commit.

—Barnesville Gazette: Last Friday afternoon a pistol shot was heard in the direction of the Central railroad depot, about six o'clock. Soon the news sped from mouth to mouth that a stranger had shot himself into eternity at the depot. He was in the saloon at the depot of the Central railroad, with no one to witness the shocking deed. In the office adjoining was Mr. G. W. Fouche, who heard the sound of the pistol and started around to ascertain the cause of the noise, not understanding that it was a pistol shot. The only communication between the two rooms is a small window, through which the agent sells tickets to passengers. As Mr. Fouche looked through the window he caught the glaring eyes of the man who had placed a pistol-muzzle to his right breast and sent the ball whizzing into his body. The unfortunate man staggered out of the saloon and fell in front of the office door, on the brick pavement, pale and seemingly lifeless. Dr. W. C. Blalock's presence was very soon procured. Stimulants were at once administered and death averted. The unfortunate man was placed on a litter and carried to the Lyon house, where every attention was given him. As soon as the case would admit, Dr. Blalock probed the wound and ascertained that the ball entered the right breast to the left of the nipple, passed under the pectoralis major muscle and lodged under the right shoulder blade. The doctor at once decided that death was not likely to ensue and so informed his suffering patient, whereupon he expressed some dissatisfaction, and said he would know how to proceed next time, to ensure death. On his person was found a short note, which read as follows: "I cannot get work. Will shoot myself. Telegraph to N. H. Dumond, Tarrytown, New York, my father, and he will send money to take my body home. My name is Leslie Dumond. You will find about $6 on my body, which will pay for telegram." This note was written several days before he committed the rash act, and he had spent the six dollars. In addition to this note, he had a letter written by L. P. Irvin, from Rice, Texas. On this sheet of foolscap he had written in pencil: "Forsyth, Ga., March 8, 1879. Almost my last cent is gone. I will throw up a penny. Heads death. Tails—try it one more day. If I could only see Ollie. May Fate bless her. There is no God. Leslie Dumond." On the same sheet, following the above was the following: "It is of no use. I cannot get work; I cannot beg; so I will die. Leslie Dumond, Barnesville, Ga., May 9th, 1879." On another page of this sheet was written in pencil: "Please send a telegram to Professor N. H. Dumond, my father, and he will send for my body. I am his son, and ran away from home two weeks ago. My father's address is Tarrytown, N. Y." He had also a map of the Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga through line. His money enabled him to travel on the train to Macon and then to Forsyth. He walked from Forsyth to Barnesville, and here attempted to end his life and his troubles.

—Before buying tickets to famous Summer Resorts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, Fort Benton, Black Hills, or any other point North or Northwest of St. Louis, send for the "Free Guide Book" and low rates of the Palace Steamers of the Mississippi.

Jas. A. Lyon,
General Ticket Agent,
375 mar23 d3m sun thur St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 15, 18.9.

The bond and stock market continue dull and unchanged. Business comparatively light at present. The season necessarily compels a general falling off of sales. The following prices rule to-day:

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ..... par | Selling ..... ¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s.....107@108	Atlanta City 8s...106@108
Georgia 7s.....110@112	Atlanta 10s.....111@112
Georgia 7s gold..110@112	Augusta City 7s. 98@100
Georgia 8s.....110@112	Savannah City... 73@ 75
So. Car. valid 6s 85@ 90	Macon City..... 55@ 60
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s.....105@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R...109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s.....100@102
	A. & W. P. R. R...110@112
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Mon t & W P R R 1st mortgage...101@103	So. West R.R. 7s 100@102
	M. & W. R. R. 7s 100@102
Atlanta Water... 98@100	W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds..105@108
Atlanta City 7s.. 98@100	

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R..... 85@ 87	South Wes R R...103@105
Central R. R..... 72@ 74	Atlanta Str't RR 98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.108@110	

Thy following statement of the funding operations since March 1, 1877, has just been issued by the treasury department:

Amount of four and a half per cent bonds sold in 1877, since March 1, for refunding five-twenties.	$ 95,000,000
Annual interest saved	1,425,000
Amount of four per cent bonds sold in 1877 for refunding five-twenties	50,000,000
Annual interest saved	1,000,000
Amount of four per cent bonds sold in 1878 for refunding five-twenties	9,000,000
Annual interest saved	1,800,000
Amount of four per cent bonds sold in 1879 for refunding five-twenties	373,200,400
Annual interest saved	7,463,588
Amount for refunding ten-forties	194,566,300
Annual interest saved	1,945,663
Amount for refunding five per cent loan, 1858	250,000
Annual interest saved	2,500
Total bonds sold since March 1, 1877, for refunding purposes	$ 963,095,700
Total annual interest saved	18,658,651

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 2½@3½. Exchange—long $4.83½; short $4.85½. Governments dull. State bonds strong.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Evening.—Money 3@4. Exchange $4.83½@4.87½. Governments strong; new fives 103⅝. State bonds dull.

Stocks closed active.

N. Y. Central.....118½	Chicago & N.W..... 63¾
Erie..... 27¾	Preferred..... 91¼
Lake Shore..... 74¼	Rock Island..... 134
Illinois Cent al..... 86¾	Western Union..... 102½
Pittsburg 96¼	
Sub-treasury balances: Coin.....$121,993,009	Currency.....$10,580,357

LONDON, May 15.—2.00 p. m.—Consols—money 98 13-16; account 98⅞.

PARIS, May 15—2:00 p. m.—Rentes 113f, 67½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta May 14, 1879.

Sellers made their appearance for August contracts to be settled on closing report from New York for to-day at 12.95@12.96, sales amounting to 900 bales. Buyers were freely found at these figures. After New York came in quoting the market steady—August 13.01@13.03, and Liverpool buoyant—13.02 was offering for 100 bales but no sellers. The month of August seems to be the favorite month for operators "for short terms," and it will be seen from the nature of the trades to-day that August was the only month quoted at the Atlanta Contract Cotton Exchange.

The closing report from New York sends the bears to the wall at a loss to them of six to seven points over figures at which sales were made.

New York, after being strong and active for the day for contracts, closes steady; and Liverpool more buyers at previous prices. So operators are very apt to wait for the opening of Liverpool and New York before making any trades for to-morrow, the course of contracts even for that day being much in the dark and in just such a position that every one prefers to wait for further developments.

The market is active and demand firm with a small advance in prices. The market closed middlings 11¾; low middlings 11½.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

By wagon.....	93
Air Line Railroad.....	3
Georgia Railroad.....	39
Central Railroad.....	35
Western and Atlantic Railroad.....	17
West Point Railroad.....	122
Total.....	309
Receipts previously.....	87,324
Total.....	87,624
Stock Sept. 1.....	101
Grand total.....	87,725
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipped this week.....	1,095
shipments previously.....	85,036
Total.....	86,131
Stock on hand.....	1,594

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—noon.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7; sales 20,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000; receipts to-day 6 450; American 150; futures opened 1-64 better; uplands, low middling clause, May delivery 7⅛, 7 3-32@7⅛; June and July delivery 7⅛; July and August delivery 7 3-16; August and September delivery 7 3-16, 7 7-32@7 3-16; September and October delivery 7 3-16, 7 7-32@7 3-16; October and November delivery 6 15-16; November and December delivery 6 11-16; new crop, shipped October and November, per sail, 6 11-16; November and December 6 19-32.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 7 1-16; middling Orleans 7⅛; low middling uplands 6 15-16; good ordinary 6 11-16; ordinary 6⅝; futures, uplands, low middling clause, November and December delivery 6 23-32.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—4:30 p.m.—Sales of American 16,900 bales; uplands low middling clause, May delivery 7 3-32; July and August delivery 7 5-32.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 7 3-32; futures firmer; more buyers at last quotations.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Noon—Cotton steady; sales 3,321 bales; middling uplands 12⅝; middling Orleans 12¾; futures steady.

May.....	12.59	July.....	12.80
June.....	12.71	August.....	13.01

NEW YORK, May 15—Evening.—Cotton firm; sales 691 bales; middling uplands 12⅝; middling Orleans 12¾; exports to Great Britain 8,981; net receipts to-day 779; gross 79; futures closed steady; sales 162,000.

May.....	12.64@12.66	September.....	12.70@12.71
June.....	12.73@12.74	October.....	11.89@11.90
July.....	12.89@12.90	November.....	11.48
August.....	13.01	December.....	11.35@11.36

Consolidated net receipts..... 1,161

GALVESTON, May 15.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 300 bales; gross 830; sales 370; stock 6,027; exports coastwise 229.

NORFOLK, May 15.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¼; net receipts 506 bales; gross —; stock 10,133; sales 30; exports coastwise 968.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11½; net receipts none; gross 15 bales; sales 280; stock 2,933; sales to spinners —; exports coastwise 200.

BOSTON, May 15.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅜; good ordinary 12; net receipts 250 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 5,030; exports to Great Britain 1,434.

WILMINGTON, May 16.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11½; good ordinary 11; net receipts 16 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 723.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 156 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 5,392; exports coastwise 1,224.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—Cotton active and higher; middling 12¾; low middlings 11⅞; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 141 bales; gross 173; sales 2,000; stock 71,023; sales to spinners 200; exports to Great Britain 6,108.

MOBILE, May 15.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts 88 bales; gross —; sales 250; stock 6,881; exports coastwise 15.

MEMPHIS, May 15.—Cotton strong; offerings light; middlings 12¾; net receipts 145 bales; gross 1,513; sales 1,850; stock 25,107.

AUGUSTA, May 15.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 35 bales; sales —; shipments 240; stock 3,838.

CHARLESTON, May 15.—Cotton strong; offerings light; middlings 12¾; net receipts 135 bales; gross 1,813; sales 1,850; stock 25,107.

AUGUSTA, May 15.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 100 bales; gross —; stock 7,838; exports coastwise 26.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—In demand at 9@1 c; receipts light.

BUTTER—Tennessee choice 18@20; in demand; medium in light demand at 14@16c; common dull at 10@12½c; choice dairy 18@20.

POULTRY—Hens selling readily and in good demand at 25@27c; mixed hens and cocks at 22@25; spring cuickens are very scarce and in good demand; shipments are very light at present, but we may expect heavier receipts soon.

BEESWAX—21.

FEATHERS—choice 47½; prime 40; demand moderate.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, none offering, but purchasers can be found for good fruit.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—Receipts light; demand fair; choice $1.30; prime $1.10@$1.20.

WHEAT BRAN—Will command a ready sale at $1.10.

OATS—Scarce and in good demand at 45@50.

RYE—Fair demand at 80@90c.

HAY—But little on the market and is in good demand; choice Timothy $1.00@$1.10; clover mixed $1.00; prime 90c; clover 80@90c.

CORN—Is very firm at 70c, and higher prices are almost inevitable; stock light and demand good.

MEAL—In fair demand at 70c.

GRITS—Choice pearl grits $4.00.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3 00@$3.00 du'l.

PEAS—Stock scarce and in good demand at 85@90c, and for small shipments $1.00 might be obtained.

POTATOES—Irish, old crop, good demand for good sound stock at $2.75@$3.00; new $2.25; sweet potatoes $1.00 per bushel.

ONIONS—None in market.

CABBAGE—Mobile, sound firm heads, $4.00@$4.50 per crate; light demand.

MOLASSES—Black strap 22½@23; Cuba 30@33.

SYRUP—Florida, none on market; sorghum 20@30c; slow sale; New Orleans choice 55; do, prime 50; do. good 45@50; do. rebolled 40@50; do. refined L. S. drip 50@55; do. drawn 55@60.

COFFEE—Rio 12½@16½; old Government Java 25@29.

SUGAR—Standard A 9; white extra C 8¾; extra C 8⅝; yellow 7½@8⅜; New Orleans 7½@9¾; demand fair.

FLOUR—Market is firm; stock of Tennessee flour light, and good family and extra family in good demand; superfine $4 50; extra $5.00; family $5.75; extra family $6.00@6.25; fancy $6.25@6.75.

BACON—Clear sides 6¼; shoulders, if sound, sell readily at 5; bright small sides are also in good demand; hams, if sound light, 7½ can be easily realized; sugar-cured hams 9½@11; sugar-cured shoulders 6; breakfast bacon 8¾; sugar-cured beef 11.

BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 6½; clear sides 6.

LARD—Choice leaf in good demand; cans 8¾@8¾; prime in fair demand at 7½@8; dark dull at 6@7; tierce lard about ¼c less than cans.

CREAM CHEESE—10.

MACKEREL—No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do. $3.50@$4.00.

RICE—In good demand at the fol owing prices: Fair 7c; good 7½c; prime 8c.

CRACKERS—Market quiet. Fresh goods are selling, but demand at present rather light; milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5; cream 6½; lemon 7¾; molasses cakes 7; ginger snap 6¾.

ROASTED COFFEE—Until recent years the demand for roasted coffees was quite insignificant, and the prominent place it now occupies in the grocery business is simply surprising. Although its introduction into general favor was no small task, it has taken a hold which is certain to become a prominent feature in the Atlanta market. Below we quote the prices of a good reliable roaste peoffee: Old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20, choice and fair 17@18½.

TEA—Is in fair demand; oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; gunpowder 25@90; Young Hyson 30@70; English breakfast 30@35.

SPICES—Have a slight downward tendency; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 50 Jamaica ginger 25; mace $1.25; nutmeg $1.00@$1.20; mustard, best, 40; medium 30@35; fine 20@30.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@3½; common cattle 1¾@2½; good cattle 2½@3; choice cattle 3½@4½; extra cattle none; North Georgia cattle 1¾@2½.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 0 ; fair demand

LIME—$1 00a$1 25.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole G. D. 18@21c; good 20@23; whole ox sole 22@25; Georgia upper 30@35; very dull and demand small; harness leather, light demand at 28@33; good stock on the market.

HIDES—Are in very good demand and buyers' prices are quoted: Dry flint 14@10½; dry salt 9@10; wet salted 6@8½.

TALLOW—3@3½; poor demand and slow sale.

BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 18; 1¾ lbs 12¾.

IRON TIES—¾ bundle 2 25; P. C. I 65.

Tobacco.

Since the first of May the tobacco receipts have been larger than ever known before. The great cause of this is owing to the small amount of stock on hand at the time of the settlement of the tax question. The sales have also been very large and may continue so for some days. Market active with a tendency upward. Unreliable common grades 3@3¾c; reliable do. 3½@3¾c; medium 3¾@4c; extra medium 4¼@5c; fine 11 and 12 inch 5½@6½; extra fine and fancy 7½@9c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 85c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobaccos—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c: Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 50c, in jars.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, choice sound stock in fair demand at $4.50. Apples—If strictly sound will bring $5.00@$5.50. Oranges—Choice sound stock in good demand at $2.50@$4.00 ₱ 100. Banannas $1.00@$2.25 ₱ bunch can be realized; very small bunches less than $1.00; good stock; in fair request. Cocoanuts $4.00 ₱ 100. Raisins $2.00@2.25; ½ box $1.00; ¼ box 60@65c. Currants 7½@8. Pineapples $2.00@$3.00 ₱ dozen. Citron 20@21c. Figs 12@14c. Almonds 20@22. Pecans 7½@10c. Brazils 7½@8. Filberts 12½@15c. Walnuts 12@15c. Peanuts, Tennessee 5½@6; North Carolina 5½@6; Virginia 7; demand good; roasted $1.35@$1.00 ₱ bushel. There is but little change in fruits.

Dry Goods.

Ticks, mattress.....	15½@ 9½
" Feather.....	12½@18
6-oz. white osnaburgs.....	7½@ 8
8-oz "	8½@ 9
Southern cotton plaids and stripes.....	8½@ 9
Cambrics.....	6½@ 6
Prints.....	5, 5½@ 6
¾ brown shirting, standard.....	5
⅞ " "	6
4-4 " sheeting "	7
4-4 " drills "	7½
¾ bleached.....	4 @ 4½
⅞ "	7 @ 8½
4-4 "	8 @ 8½
Yarns.....	35@40c

There is no special change in the dry goods department. There is a marked strong feeling inclining to higher prices.

Hardware.

Axes $6.50@$9.00; fair demand. Anvils 10c@12½ ₱ lb. Bellows $3.00@$20.00. Vice, S. B., 12½c ₱ lb. Blacksmith hammers 12½c ₱ lb. Horse-shoes $4.50; mule $5 00. Horse shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $4.00@9.00. Trace chains 40@60c; good demand. Hoes $4.25@9.00; very good demand. Shovels $8.50@$12.00. Spades $9.50@12.00. Cotton cards $8.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $3.75. Rope 9@16. Sad iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 10d, $2.35. Powder, rifle $8.40; blasting $4.00. Bar lead 6½; slab $1.65. Grain cradles $28.00@$36.00 per dozen, owing to number of fingers; market active and demand far exceeds supply.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

Indigo, best, 90c@$1.00; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3½@4; bluestone 6½@7½; alum 3½@4; cochineal 80c@$1.00; magnesia carb. 35@40c; iodine, sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3½@4; camphor 32@40; copperas 1½@2; asafœtida 20@35; opium, gum, $5.00@$8.50; quinine $3.90@4.00; calomel 70@$1.40; blue mass 40@50c; morphine $2.85; chloroform 90@$1.00. Castor oil $1.40@$1.60 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 74@78; boiled 78@82; coal oil 14@20; lard oil $1.40@$1.65; sweet oil $1.00@$3.00. Lamp or soft wool oil 40@60; lubricating oil 35@45; turpentine 32@45. White lead 6@8½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 40; concentrated lye $3.20@$4.00 case of 2 doz.; putty 3½@4; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 dozen. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 60@65 per cent; quicksilver 45@55; shellac 35@45; market rather quiet of late and without any important movements.

Vegetable Market—Retail Prices.

Potatoes—Sweet, 30@35c. per peck; Irish new 10c quart; Beets 15c per bunch; Turnips 5c per bunch; Asparagus 10c. per bunch; Raddish 5c. per bunch; Carrots 10c. per bunch; Onions 5c. per bunch; Lettuce Cabbage 5c. per head; Peas—green 5c. per quart; Beans 10c per quart; Cabbage 15@20c; Cucumbers 20@35c per dozen.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Flour less active and scarcely so firm; southern flour quiet; common to fair extra $5.00@$5.60; good to choice do. $5.65@$6.75. Wheat, ungraded winter red $1.17½; No. 1 do. $1.18. Corn a shade firmer and moderately active; ungraded 44@45¾; No. 3 44. Oats a shade firmer for white; others unchanged. Coffee unchanged and quiet. Sugar steady, with a moderate trade. Molasses in fair demand and firm. Rice active and firmer. Rosin dull at $1.30@$1.32½. Turpentine lower at 28¾@29. Pork, new mess spot $10.25; old quoted at $9.00@$9.12½; June $10.12½@$10.20; August $10.25. Middles firmer; long clear quoted at 4.95; short clear 5.15. Lard fairly active; prime steam, spot 6.47½. Whisky quiet at $1.05 bid: $1.05½ asked. Freights firm.

LOUISVILLE, May 15.—Flour firm; extra $3.00@$3.25; do. family $4.00@$4.25; A No. 1 $4.75@$5.00; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat, red and amber inferior to choice $1.00@$1.06. Corn active and firm; white 43; mixed 38. Oats quiet but firm: Pork firm at $10.25. Lard firm; choice leaf, in tierces 7¾; no keg offering. Bacon strong; shoulders 4¾@4¼; clear ribs 6¾; clear sides 5¼. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 3½; clear ribs 4¾; clear sides 5½—loose. Sugar-cured Hams at 8¾@9¾. Whisky firm at $1.01.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; held at $1.06@$1.09. Corn dull at 37@38. Oats in good demand at full prices—31@35. Pork quiet but firm at $10.00. Lard active, firm and higher; current make 6.15. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 5.50 bid; 5.60 asked cash; sales at 5.70 seller July; short ribs held at 4.70 cash; sales at 4.70 seller June; short clear 6¼. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 4½; short ribs 5½; short clear 5¾. Whisky in good demand and tending up at $1.01. Butter in fair demand but lower; fancy creamery 14@18; choice western reserve 13@14; choice central Ohio 10@12. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs active and firm.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red fall $1.10¼ cash; $1.08⅝@$1.09 June; $1.02⅝ July; $1.00@$1.01¼ August; No. 3 do. $1.07⅜. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 33¾@33⅝ cash; 33¾ May; 33⅝@34 June; 35@35⅛ July; 36¾ August. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2 29½ cash; 28¾ May; 29@29¼ June. Whisky inactive and lower at $1.03. Pork easier; jobbing at $10.00. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats held higher; car lots, clear ribs 4.75 asked; clear sides 4.90 asked. Bacon higher; clear ribs 5.30@5.32½; clear sides 5.45@5.50.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat strong; No. 2 Chicago spring 99¾ cash; $1.00 bid June; 98¾ bid July; No. 3 do. 83. Corn active; 35 cash; 35⅞ June; 36⅝@36⅞ July; 37@37⅛ August. Oats quiet but firm and stronger; 28 cash; 27¾ bid. Pork fairly active; $9.70 cash and bid June; $9.80 bid July. Lard active, firm and higher; 6.22½@6.25 cash and June; 6.27½@6.90 July. Bulk Meats in good demand and a shade higher; shoulders 3.65@3.70; short ribs 4.85@4.87½; short clear 4.97½@5. Whisky dull and weak at $1.03.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., May 15, 1879.

W S Witham, N Y; T A Kirby, Nashville; B G Lockett, Albany; W F Hughley, West Point; A R Lawton, Albany; N O McConnell, Savannah; C A Nutting, Macon; E W Cole, Nashville; H H Colquitt, wife and child, Ga; W Noble, Rome; Thos Graeme, Louisville; J Russell, Boston; J Branham, L B Cheatham, Rome; F C Wood, H B King, Washington; C A Nilles, Griffin; Charles Wells, Philadelphia; J D Stuart, Griffin; J T Shues, Bartow; Bascom Merrick, Forsyth; R F Lyon, Macon; T W McKibben, Ga; W J Crosswell, S C; I Ragan, N Y; A B Miles, N O; Geo E Hoppie, Baltimore; Mr and Mrs LaFayette, N O; J G Truitt and wife, Miss Truitt, LaGrange; Geo Tebrinq, Houston Rucker, N Y; J A Billups, Madison; S Hawkins, Covington; R T Harper, Hampton; W T McArthur, Ga; T P Littlefield, Jessup, Ga; C R Hodges, Ga; Mr Stacy and wife, Brunswick; W H Harrison, Montezuma; M Tucker, Cuthbert; S R Westen, Albany; S B Burr and wife, Fort Valley; J S Tucker, Cuthbert; W P Jones, Ga; Miss A Crawford, Miss M Crawford, Mrs Z Mauson, Ga; W S Talbot, Paris, Ky; W C Davis, Sandersville; J F Mobley, Ga.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., May 15, 1879.

W W Lumpkin, Ga; W J Born, Lawrenceville; N B Merryman and wife, Marietta; S S Pegram, N C; Ed H Cherry, Marietta; R R Hargis, Bartow; B E Wells, Coal City; J C McMichael, Barnsville; H M Rothschild, Louisville; D Graham, Greensboro; M W Almond, Conyers; S G Gardner, N Y; Mrs N B Kingley, N O; Miss J B Mountain, Dallis, Texas; S G Allyn, Brooklyn; H W Kemp, Richmond; J W Paddock, Montgomery; L F Truesdell, Charlotte; W J Ricker, Macon; M F Burton, Boston; Mrs M B Kampe, N Y; G F Osgood, Clayton, Alabama; Thos Camp, Covington; Robert West, Winchester, Va; R K Waring, Baltimore; J B Haw thorne, Montgomery; J hn Nussbaum, Salem, Ohio; Mrs Carlton, Athens; G S Swilling, Athens; J Q A Lewis, Dalton; R B Stith, Clinton, N C; J W Brown, Covington; Wm Henry Wells, Athens; W A Brown, Gainesville; J C A Branan, Tocoa; Miss Lou Wimberly, Ala; J W S Duncan, J Winchester, J F Jenks, Natchez, Miss; R F Lyon, Macon; F W Cheney, Dirt Town; N L Hutchins, Miller Hutchins, Lou Hutchins, Lawrenceville; J C S Timberlake, W F Findley, Gainesville; R A Henderson and wife, Hampton; E A Warwick, Central, S C.

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THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS
are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief. cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 3 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail. J. P. MILLER, M. D., 416 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor.
CAUTION—*Wrapper on bottle is yellow printed in black, has picture of stones, Phila., 1850, on it. No others genuine.*
DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, 13 Kimball House.
2 apr10 d&w til aug 17

LITT

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7 1-16d; in New York at 12⅝c; in Atlanta at 11¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, falling barometer, southeast and variable winds, cloudy rainy weather, possibly followed by colder northwest winds.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, May 15, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.74	67	68	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	29.86	72	71	S.	Gent	..	Fair.
Corsicana	29.87	68	74	.....	Fresh	.00	Hazy.
Galveston	29.86	77	77	S. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.86	76	82	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.94	79	70	S. W.	Gent	.01	Clear.
Mobile	29.80	72	62	S. W.	Gent	.09	Hazy.
Montgom'ry	29.78	67	90	S. E.	Light	.45	Fair.
New Orleans	29.81	73	68	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29.84	73	76	S. W.	Fresh	.09	Cloudy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not sufficient to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 8, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 59, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., May 15, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.81	69	75	E.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	29.72	7	60	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	29.67	78	57	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
4:06	29.66	77	60	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	29.74	67	68	S. E.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
11:30	29.74	67	68	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily ther..... 70.02 | Minimum ther. ... .68
Mean daily humid. 66.07 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 dly

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at

HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-dly

PICNIC GROUNDS.

THE PICNIC GROUNDS AT ICEVILLE HAVE been thoroughly renovated and are now in splendid condition, and parties will find it the most delightful resort near Atlanta; good platform for dancing. Boats on ground, fishing, etc. Liberal charges to excursionists.
341 may14 dlw

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Knights of Honor.

Gate City Lodge No 346 will hold its regular meeting this evening at 8 o'clock. Members will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. All visiting brothers are invited to meet with us. By order

R. VARNADOE, Dictator.
W. W. GRANT, Reporter. may16 It

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Atlanta Arctic Ice Works—W. Clifford Neff.
Auction Sale of Furniture—Hall & Morris.
Rule Nisi—Gartrell & Wright.
Abstract of Reports—Gov. A. H. Colquitt.
Louisville dispatch to J. W. Fears.
J. W. Fears—Corn and Meat.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 16, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The underwriters of the south will hold a meeting in Atlanta May 21st.

—Iceville is becoming quite popular as picnic grounds this season.

—A strawberry festival will take place to-night at Decatur.

—Fairs and festivals are now getting fully ripe.

—The mineral springs at West End have been renovated and improved.

—Quite a number of the citizens of Atlanta are in Macon on a visit.

—The telephone fever has broken out in Atlanta in earnest.

—The Kimball was the popular retreat with the newspaper men.

—More manufactories are being gotten ready for business this fall.

—The Concordia dramatic association will render the comedy of "Ours" the coming week.

—During the past two weeks there has been at least a dozen picnics at Oglethorpe park.

—The attendance upon the recorder's court yesterday morning was larger than it has been for some weeks past.

—Are we to have any racing on the 4th of July? The merchants can easily answer this question.

—The pomologist of Fulton county feel quite disappointed in regard to the fruit crop of this season.

—At the lowest estimate not less than two hundred buildings are going up at present in Atlanta.

—Several members of the State press association passed through the city yesterday at noon en route home.

—The tobacco trade is now at its height and Atlanta dealers are selling thousands of pounds of the weed daily.

—The directors of the North Georgia stock and fair association will hold an important meeting to-night at their office in the Kimball.

—During the past few days we have noticed at least a dozen large army wagons loaded with goods which were en route to McPherson barracks.

—The Hibernian society of Atlanta will have their annual picnic on the 28th inst. The place is not as yet selected, but in all probability the picnic will be given at Stone Mountain.

—The Covington base ball nine will tackle the Alerts of Atlanta in this city at an early date. The Atlanta club is practicing steadily and the game will in all probability be played at Oglethorpe park in the presence of a fine crowd.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. S. G. Gardner, of New York, is at the Markham.

—Judge R. F. Lyon, of Macon, is in the city, stopping at the Markham.

—General Alexander R. Lawton and wife are at the Kimball.

—Colonel Houston Rucker, the well-known oil merchant of New York, is at the Kimball.

—Mr. R. K. Waring, of the extensive fertilizing house of John Merriam & Co., of Baltimore, is at the Markham.

—Captain J. M. Watson, proprietor of the Dougensville Star, is in the city, stopping at the Lafayette house.

—Dr. —— left the city yesterday, by the Kennesaw route, for Chicago. Will extend to him our congratulations when he returns accompanied by ——.

Demorest's Patterns, Portfolio and what to wear, at Wheeler & Wilson office. Remember the new number—71 Whitehall street. 261 may11 dlw

Saturday, May 17---8. Important. may16 2t

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Wool—Insects—Rotation—Composts—Strawberries—The Farm—Work Horses—Grape Culture—Bud Worms—Stable Lots—The Best Corn—Shelter for Stock.

THE BEST CORN.

A letter has been received from Morgan county asking us where to get the best corn. In reply, we say you can get a good article on your farm if you will be true to your crop and land. If you wish to raise the best, then plant your best land, have it the best-manured, the best plowed, and the best worked and looked after, and you will have what you ask after. Good crops come only from good culture.

ROTATION.

Mixed farming and a rotation of crops is of much more importance than our farmers suppose. In fact, mixed agriculture is the key-note of good farming. Where a succession of crops is practicable there is a recuperative power in the land. To devote the lands of a farm to a single production will not answer. Where crops of the same character are grown on land year after year, the particular food required for that crop is exhausted. A cotton crop on a piece of land year after year exhausts the soil of that element which enters most largely into the composition of cotton. A change of crops on a field rests that field, consequently the process of reinvigorating the soil goes on. Nature around him, if looked at and studied by the farmer, would teach him the importance of change. Vegetable life is not promoted by light and sunshine alone, but the falling dew of night brings nitrogen from the air to assist. Winter and summer, silent agents, do their part to assist vegetation. All winter with its frosts to make the earth porous, must be followed by summer's heat, so that the good results of chemical laws may be worked out. So one [illegible] and turn them adrift they will grow, increase, prosper and be profitable. If our farmers will have pastures, shelter and look after their sheep, make them part of the product of the farm, they will pay a profit. Do not keep too many; breed up the common sheep to high grades; watch over them and the business will pay.

BUD WORMS.

STONE MOUNTAIN, GA., May 13, 1879.—Agricultural Editor Constitution: In your issue of May 6, Mr. W. H. David of Franklin, Ga., wishes to know what would kill bud worms. I do not know what will kill them, but if your correspondent will soak his corn twenty-four hours in strong copperas water, and then plant, he will not be troubled with bud worms in his corn. I have tried this prevention with good success. W. P. LANGFORD.

COMPOST FOR ROSES.

A lady on Peachtree street, writes asking for a compost for roses. If roses do not grow satisfactorily give them a good dressing of compost which well rotted cow manure forms a principal part. The more sandy the soil the greater may be the cow manure used. Cow manure mingled with sand and rotted sods, is one of the best manures for forcing geraniums for bedding out. In fact, on all light garden soils, it is a good fertilizer for about everything in the flower garden.

STRAWBERRIES.

In reply to a letter from Newton county, we say, some varieties of strawberries are unsuited to some soils, and in selecting the variety, our correspondent should take into consideration the soil. There are various ways to raise large berries. Perhaps as good a plan as any is, after enriching the ground with well-rotted manure to the depth of two or three inches, spade to the depth of twelve or fifteen inches, if possible. After planting, the ground should be kept free from weeds, and occasionally hoed or cultivated. All runners should frequently be cut off so as to keep the plants in separate hills, as by doing so much larger berries can be obtained. Let the ground be kept level.

INSECTS.

We have before us a letter from Bibb county asking how to guard trees and plants from insects. In back numbers of THE CONSTITUTION will be found various remedies. A French journal we have just examined insists that if chloride of lime be spread on the soil near plants, insects and vermin will not be found there, and adds: "By its means plants will easily be protected from insect plagues by simply brushing over their stems with a solution of it. It has often been noticed that a patch of land which has been treated in this way remains religiously respected by gruibs, while the unprotected beds around are literally devastated. Fruit trees maybe guarded from the attacks of grubs by attaching to their trunks pieces of tow, smeared with a mixture of chloride of lime and hog's lard, and ants and grubs already in possession will rapidly vacate their position. Butterflies, again, will avoid all plants whose leaves have been sprinkled over with lime-water."

STABLE LOTS.

We sometimes see barnyards in Fulton county which do not reflect much credit on the owners, and are anything but beneficial to the farm animals. Hogs grumbling around in the mud, pigs squealing because dissatisfied. Not even a bed of leaves or straw for them to sleep on; in fact, hogs, sheep and cows are fed, slopped and bedded on the muddy ground. Now, farmer, if you have no stalls or stabling for your animals, spread straw on your lot; if you have no straw, haul leaves and spread them. Frequently we receive letters from some of you asking for a remedy for this or that disease of hogs. One of the best things you can do is to try and keep off disease, and cleanliness and comfort will help to do that. Straw and leaves and cornstalks scattered about where stock must tramp will benefit them and make you numerous loads of manure.

SHELTER FOR STOCK.

A correspondent writing from Nacoochee, makes some inquiry for shelter for stock. Very few of our Georgia farmers give the necessary care and attention to the comfort and convenience of their stock. The consequence is a deteriorated condition of animals, and small earnings from them. To have stock look well their feed should be looked after, at the same time they should be protected from the weather. Sheds can be built at very little expense, forks and poles, and boards for making the frames can be easily procured. They should be built low with a moderate pitch to the roof. Sheds for sheep and hogs may be made much lower than for cattle, the back part reaching within a few feet of the ground. Each kind of stock should have separate lots or sheds inside of them. After the sheds are built a trench should be made all around them by throwing up the ground to turn out the water. In closing up the sides, that is if you think it best to do so, leave open the one on the south side. A fruitful cause of disease among stock is a great want of care and attention in the way of feeding, water supplies, protection in bad weather, etc.

WORK HORSES.

It has been a regret to see such a number of inferior looking horses and mules driven to the city this spring from the country. It seemed as if not only a due supply of hay, corn, oats, etc., had been withheld from them, but also the use of curry-comb and brush. How many farm horses are there in Fulton county over ten years old? And yet if the owners treated them properly there is no reason why they should not last longer.

Now, farmer, take care of your horse. When you get up in the morning give him a good feed of grain and some hay or fodder, clean out his stall, curry him down, water him, and when you start him out to work do not put him up to all he can do. When you stop work at dinner time it will pay to rub him down well all over with a handful of straw, and if you will sponge off his shoulders with cool water and castile soap it may prevent galling. After this, feed and water him, give him grain and a little hay. At night rub him down, give him a generous feed of hay and grain. It is not a good plan to water a horse or feed him while hot from the field. Try the above; your horse will look well, last long, and do good work.

THE FARM.

Busy times now. Up early is the rule, for horses and mules and cows are to be fed and watered. Everything must be done in the shortest and best manner. The farmer must keep an eye on his hands, his crops and his stock. Aside from cotton, corn, oats, wheat, etc., all kinds of garden vegetables should be grown. There should be a plenty of watermelons and canteloupes planted. If the farmer has been true to his place he has planted strawberries, raspberries, grape vines, peaches, pears, apples, cherries, etc. And not only these things, but flowers will be around the house, while flowering shrubs and fragrant climbing plants will be scattered here and there.

COMPOSTS.

A great deal more manure could be made upon our farms if owners would spare the time, and a little trouble to do it. It is simply a reduction of vegetable or animal substance to a rotted mass and mixing it with earthy or mineral substances, as sods, loam, muck, ashes, salt, etc. To make it, prepare the ground so that liquid substances will not escape. Into this, any trash, weeds, litter, strong earth, all the wash of the house may be carried; also any dead animal. To this add ashes, and gypsum and salt, at the rate of 50 to 100 pounds to each ton of either substance employed. Keep the whole moist, not wet, until it is decayed. When it is all sufficiently decayed, mix thoroughly. In this condition put a double handful to a small shovel full to the hill, according to the nature of the plants. In gardens this may be applied to the hills or drills, or scattered broadcast over the surface and raked in. In making compost manure do not turn it too often; one or two turnings is enough.

GRAPE CULTURE.

It is a matter of surprise that our people do not cultivate grapes to a greater extent than they do; that a larger number of persons do not have them. It requires so little ground, so little trouble to have nice, healthy, delicious grapes. A few vines require only a few moments looking after once in a while, something to feed upon to make stems, leaves and fruit; they ask for sunshine from above, and not too much water at its roots. Gather the bones from about the farm, break them up and mix with the soil about the grape-roots and then the fruit, the graceful vine, and the pretty foliage will repay you. Strong clay soil does not suit for grapes; low-lying or marshy land is not good, nor are loamy soils best. Let your vines look toward the south, and do not let the soil be retentive of moisture. A deep, dry, sandy soil is best. Where the land for grapes has been deeply and thoroughly worked the grapes are not as liable to rot. It is a good plan to work the land thoroughly in the spring, followed by two or three summer hoeings. When this is done the vines will find a support in the soil, will grow, and the fruit be of good quality.

WOOL.

Wool is beginning to come in a little. The sheep owners report a shorter crop this year than usual and a great falling off in lambs. The sheep commenced shedding their wool earlier than common, and this partially accounts for the short yield. The cold winter has also had something to do with it, causing, as it did, the sheep to get poor in flesh. The loss of lambs is traceable to several causes—the poverty of the mothers, the destruction by hogs, the cold weather and scant range. Sheep husbandry, on the old range plan, is fast playing out, and bids fair soon to be unprofitable.

The above we clip from the Thomasville Enterprise. The great trouble with wool growing by our farmers, the care, trouble and some little expense attached to sheep culture, is not sufficiently looked at or considered. There are men who think if they

"HONEST JACK."

A CASE OF GREAT INTEREST.

The Case of the State Against Hon. John Jones, Late State Treasurer, Called in Fulton Superior Court—A History of the Facts About to be Investigated.

HIS HONOR JUDGE HILLYER PRESIDING.

Since Tuesday morning the attention of Judge Hillyer in the superior court has been occupied with the cases familiarly known in this state as the "Jones cases." With these three days of preliminary work before getting to a jury, the prospect is that the court will have a more than usual lengthy and tedious trial to go through with.

In order to give our readers a clear understanding of the cases in question, and which may possibly attain a famous position in the judicial annals of the commonwealth, it is necessary to go back and revive their history and the circumstances out of which they arose. They involve a liability, or a loss, to the state of more than a quarter of a million of dollars cash, and in the progress of the efforts of the state to establish and collect this enormous sum every one of her tax-paying citizens will naturally feel an interest.

THE TWO CASES

are each brought for "debt on bond" and are styled respectively, as follows:

"James M. Smith, governor, vs. John Jones, principal, and John T. Grant and Charles A. Nutting, sureties."

"James M. Smith, governor, vs. John Jones, principal, and John A. Jones, A. R. Jones, Batt Jones, Seabora Jones, J. D. Waddell and J. M. Russell, sureties."

Included among the sureties sued in the last given suit was Hon. Henry L. Benning, of Columbus, since dead. The writings sued on in each case were bonds signed and delivered according to law as the official bonds of John Jones as treasurer of the state of Georgia, and were for $200,000 each. They purport to have been executed on the 25th of January, 1873, and in terms and conditions are identical.

"HONEST JACK JONES."

The principal defendant in these suits is Colonel John Jones, than whom there are few better known men in the commonwealth of Georgia. His name has long been identified with the official history of the state. He was elected to the office of state treasurer in 1860, on the first day of January, and remained in possession of the office all through the dark period of the war and through the troubles and turbulence of the reconstruction era. He was always a faithful, careful and vigilant officer, and so conducted the financial business of the state as to win for himself among the people the nick-name of "Honest Jack Jones," a name by which his personal friends designate him continually. His special title to the sobriquet was confirmed when in 1868 the attempt was made by the radical-mongrel convention, backed by Pope's military, to make him hand over the money of the people at their demand. He refused to do this, and resolutely resisted all efforts to force such robberies, even to emptying the treasury and flying upon the approach of the enemy to a secret place of safety. His actions were applauded by the people, but they brought down upon him the ire of the military satraps of that day, and when Meade took command, "Honest Jack," along with the grand old patriotic governor, Jenkins, was forced to walk the plank and make way for the vile and willing tools of our military domineers. After their anomalous reign was ended, and the people of Georgia regained their lost power, Colonel Jones, on the 11th of January, 1873, was again elected by the legislature to the office of state treasurer and succeeded Dr. N. L. Angier, who has since served as mayor of the city. Colonel Jones served until the 25th of November, 1875, when he was removed by Governor James M. Smith in accordance with power vested in him by law, for alleged misconduct and wrongs in office. He was succeeded by the present treasurer, Colonel J. W. Renfroe. The losses alleged to have been caused to the state by this misconduct upon the part of Treasurer Jones are the basis of the suits brought as above by the then governor upon the official bonds of the deposed treasurer. Since his deposition from office Colonel Jones has given the larger part of his time to the preparation of his defense to the actions thus brought and to the criminal prosecutions brought against him, and to answer which he has been since under bond. He is a venerable looking, but cheerful minded gentleman, and has about him the sympathies and assistance of a large circle of friends.

CONTENTS OF THE SUITS.

It was determined by Governor Smith, immediately upon removing Jones from the office of treasurer, to sue him and his sureties for the recovery to the state of the moneys charged to be due from him upon huis official accounts. Attorney-General Hammond instituted these suits and they were filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court on the 11th day of January, 1876.

The declaration sets out that Jones did not faithfully execute and perform the duties of his office, but broke and forfeited his bond in divers ways. Among others it is alleged that he falsely and fraudulently pretended to have paid certain bonds of the state which matured prior to January, 1872, when in fact they had been redeemed by Henry Clews & Co. for the state, and for these Jones got an executive warrant and took credit to the amount of $144,250, with interest; that he paid off another such lot to like amount and similarly took credit under like circumstances, when by prudence and attention he could and would have known of such prior payment; that he paid off ten $500, with interest, when the official books in his possession showed they had been paid to J. K. Taft in 1851, and notwithstanding this careless payment he took credit therefor; that when he took possession of the treasury there were therein certain bonds, $21,500, that had matured prior to that date and been redeemed and deposited there for safe keeping, all of which he afterwards fraudulently and falsely pretended to have paid, principal and interest, and for which he claimed and took credit wrongfully; that he carelessly and negligently paid other bonds to like amount, etc.; that he made false pretenses and errors as to interest accounts paid by him to the amount of $7,735 84 with interest; that he falsely and fraudulently claimed and obtained credit for $6,645 interest alleged to have been paid by him, when in fact he had not paid it; that he falsely and fraudulently pretended to have paid $30,570 in discharging the four per cent coupons on the first year of the $1,200,000 of eight per cent bonds of February 19th, 1873, when in fact he only paid $71,029 85, whereby he wrongfully got credit for $22,449.15; that he fraudulently and falsely claims to have paid since January 1st, 1875, $1,627.50 interest on overdue bonds of the state, when in fact he has not paid any part thereof; that he failed to keep the books of the treasury properly, and brought the financial business of the state into confusion, and caused the state to expend $10,000 in straightening out and unraveling the accounts of the state. The declaration then sets out the fraudulent retention by Jones of certain paid and uncancelled coupons, and also points out errors and false statements in his statement of account filed with the comptroller-general, said final statement presenting the state as in his (Jones) debt $61,926.40, when he, Jones, owed the state on cash account and other accounts $291,960.75, for which amount the state seeks to recover. Elaborate statement by exhibits were attached to show and identify the alleged false and fraudulent charges made by Jones against the state.

APPOINTMENT OF AN AUDITOR.

On the 23d day of May, 1876, counsel for the state applied to Judge Peeples, then upon the bench of this circuit, for an order appointing an auditor to hear testimony and to take and state the account between the state of Georgia and John Jones, and find what amount, if any, was justly due from Jones to the state.

On or about the 20th of June of the same year Judge Peeples allowed the application for an auditor, and Colonel James M. Pace, a distinguished lawyer of Covington, Ga., was designated as that officer. Colonel Pace was abundantly qualified in every sense for the laborious and responsible duty, and entered upon the discharge of the same on the 14th day of August, 1876, in the capitol in this city. The work was almost gigantic in its proportions. The state and the defendants were each represented by a numerous and able array of counsel who contested strongly every step of the proceedings. Oral testimony was taken by a stenographer to the extent of several hundred pages of legal cap paper, a large number of interrogatories were taken and made a part of the record, and the official books and documents, bonds of the state, vouchers, coupons and executive warrants were introduced and became a part of the testimony. The examination and digestion of all this, after lengthy arguments by counsel, made up a monster task for the auditor, and it was not until a recent term of the court that he was enabled to return his report.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

is a lengthy and carefully prepared statement of the findings of that officer. It embraces a careful analysis of each item of account and covers a record of fifty-seven pages. In it every matter is carefully considered that throws light upon the averments, and they are disposed of in order, some being disallowed, but the majority being found correctly put and really due to the state. The result of the auditor's investigations is as follows:

Total indebtedness	$1,718,299 46
Total credits	1,464,555 01
Leaving balance due	$253,844 45

with interest on $210,835 from the 30th day of November, 1874, and on $42,949.45 from the 25th of November, 1875.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE REPORT.

On Tuesday when the case was called up for trial the counsel for the defendants presented a formidable list of forty-two exceptions taken by them to the auditor's report. Some of these were exceptions of law and some of fact, while others embraced matters of both law and fact. These exceptions were elaborately drawn, and went to the gist of nearly every charge made against Jones. To these exceptions the plaintiff demurred specially to various exceptions contained in the bill tendered, for reasons fully assigned, and the court was asked to sustain the demurrer.

The question was here hotly debated by counsel on both sides, the argument consuming nearly two days.

The court ruled and decided as follows:

"1. So much of said exceptions as amended, as in all, or any part of the whole series, numbered from 1 to 42 inclusive, impeaches or seeks to impeach the validity or propriety of said report on the ground that the several executive warrants in question, and the action of the governor in issuing the same, were and are conclusive of their own validity and of all matters on which they purport to be predicted; and that neither the said auditor nor this court can go behind, inquire or decide touching the same are not well founded in law; but to the contrary thereof the said warrants and the grounds for issuing the same, and whether in truth or in fact the defendants are entitled to the credits represented by or corresponding to said warrants, at the instance of the plaintiff under the issues in these cases, are open to such inquiry, and the judgment of the court may properly be invoked touching the same, and to the extent hereinabove stated, said exceptions presenting exclusively questions of law are overruled.

"2. The court holds that in so far as said exceptions make averments of what was evidence before the auditor and setting out only a part thereof, they tender issues which are immaterial and all to be deemed and taken as stricken from said exceptions, leaving the true and material issue to be tried by the jury, under such exceptions as amended seriatim, as by law provided, and the remaining exceptions presenting issues of fact, it is ordered that the auditor's report be accepted and approved by the court for its proper effect in the trial of said causes under the law, leaving such questions of fact to be determined by the jury along with any other issues in the case, and that the trial proceed accordingly.

FIGURING WITH THE PLEAS.

Thereupon the counsel for the defendants Grant and Nutting filed their pleas, in substance, as follows:

1. That the bond made and delivered by them was intended to be and to have the effect of a temporary bond only, and that Jones having afterwards made his permanent bond, and it being accepted and approved by the governor, their bond became void and of no effect.

2. That when they made such bond, their understanding was that the legal effect would be only to bind them until the said permanent bond was made, and that if such be not its legal effect, then it was a mistake and they pray that it be reformed so as to speak the true intention of the parties.

3. That Jones having filed his permanent bond and it having become of file, it is now sued on in this court and the suit is pending, whereby their bond became void and no right of action accrued to plaintiff on the bond signed by these defendants.

The state's counsel demurred generally to these pleas and full and exhaustive argument was had upon said demurrer, Attorney-General Ely, Colonel Hammond and Judge McCay, for the state, and Judge Hopkins, Colonel Mynatt and Senator Hill for the defendants participating.

The court sustained the demurrer at to the second plea and it was stricken, and overruled the demurrer to the first and they stand as proper pleas to go before the jury.

THE JURY IN THE CASE

was made up from a special panel of twenty-four men and is as follows:

W. T. Wall,	B. F. Wyly,
W. B. Cox,	W. L. Hubbard,
J. N. Faip,	G. R. Boaz,
Geo. W. Akers,	W. M. Middlebrooks,
W. S. Grambling,	J. C. Fincher,
Amos Fox,	Chas. Kicklighter.

The jury will be kept together during the pendency of the trial.

A set of interrogatories of Henry Clews was objected to because he declined and failed to answer certain questions propounded by the state as to his ownership of the bonds twice paid, etc. The commission was quashed by the court and the interrogatories rejected.

OPENING FOR THE STATE.

The case was opened yesterday afternoon before the jury by Attorney-General Ely, who read the declaration, bond, auditor's report, exceptions and amended exceptions thereto. The case was then adjourned until 8:30 a.m. to-day. It is probable that oral testimony will be commenced to-day. Judge Hillyer is presiding and will give speedy and patient direction to this important cause.

The array of counsel is strong in numbers and character. B. H. Hill & Son, John L. Hopkins, P. H. Mynatt, Julius L. Brown, Hoke Smith, R. J. Moses and Colonel J. M. Russell are for the defendants, opposing General Robert Toombs, Attorney-General Ely, Colonel N. J. Hammond, Hon. Willis A. Hawkins, McCay & Trippe and Colonel W. T. Newman, for the state.

THE GRAND COMMANDERY.

Its Annual Session in Augusta on the 21st.

The grand commandery of Knights Templar of the state of Georgia will hold their annual meeting at Augusta on the 21st inst. It is thought that there will be at least four hundred knights in attendance upon the meeting. Cœur de Leon commandery No. 4, of Atlanta, will probably send thirty delegates to the meeting, who will be commanded by Major C. T. Watson, eminent commander. Captain W. D. Luckie, deputy grand commander of the state, will leave the city with Cœur de Leon commandery No. 4 for Augusta to attend the meeting. The meeting will be presided over by Mr. W. T. Pollard, grand commander of the state.

Among the matters of interest that will occur upon the occasion will be a drill for a handsome solid silver pitcher and a dozen goblets which will be contended for by the various commanderies of the state. This prize has been on exhibition in this city for some days passed and has attracted considerable attention. At a meeting of Cœur de Leon commandery No. 4 to be held in a day or so, the official role of delegates will be made up and will be published.

Violating Internal Revenue Laws.

Washington National Republican.

James A. George was arrested Yesterday by Deputy Marshal O'Neal. The prisoner was formerly a resident of Atlanta, Ga., and, with one George T. Cole, is indicted in the United States circuit court of the northern district of Georgia, charged on August 31, 1877, with having received from H. J. Blakemore $100 under a threat of informing, and as a consideration for not doing so, against Blakemore for having aided and abetted in removing sixty gallons of distilled spirits, on which the internal revenue tax had not been paid to other than the distillery warehouse provided by law. He was also on September 20, 1878, indicted for a similar offense. A bench warrant was issued out of the circuit court of Georgia and brought here by Deputy Marshal Alsop P. Woodward, placed before Chief-Justice Carter, who issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused, and he was taken into custody as stated. Mr. George expressed his entire willingness to go to Georgia, stating that he intended to go next week anyhow, and a few days earlier would not make much difference to him. So the chief-justice directed that he be turned over to the deputy marshal from that state, which was done.

It Is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, etc., my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of thirty, although I am seventy-two, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial."—(Father.)

TEXAN STATESMEN.

A Scene in the Legislature of the Lone Star State.

The following extract is from a private letter to a member of the New York legislature, from a friend traveling in Texas:

"I just wish you could have been with me when I took in the assembly chamber; you would have laughed all the rest of your life. The capitol stands on a slight eminence at the head of the main street, in the midst of a rudely laid out garden, with tumble-down steps leading to the door. Once inside the two-story lime mill, the first thing which strikes you is dust. Look out, or your feet will trip in some of the many holes in the rag carpet that lies covered with dust in the main hall dividing the assembly from the senate chamber.

"You enter to the right through a narrow door, the far famed but now neglected assembly chamber. Oh, ye gods, what a sight! It is night; in the speaker's chair sits what looks like a man; you can't just make out what it is, as most of the honorable gentlemen are busily engaged in smoking, and the smoke from so many pipes hangs like a cloud over their heads—very typical, as all the speeches I heard also ended in smoke. Every member had a lighted tallow candle sticking in his desk. Whether this is part of the outfit of every member I cannot say, but I suppose it is, for each one, on the adjournment of the house, carefully laid his away. The clerk seemed to me to run the machine, as he had a good deal to say at different times. One thing in particular amused me; he was calling the roll, and not liking the way the members answered, or failed to answer, as they lay back sprawling with their feet on the desks, he cried out: 'You fellows better pay more attention; there won't be a quorum if you don't look out.' This is simply fact."

Had Enough of It.

Boston Herald.

It seems that a young man and woman of Bucksport, Me., were not so much married as they thought they were a short time ago. They met and were each charmed by the other's qualities. A mutual friendship grew up, which in a few days ripened into love. It was agreed that they should be married, and after a brief lapse of time they visited a well-known justice of the peace in that town and were married, or supposed that they were. Two weeks passed on and the discovery was made by the supposed justice of the peace that his term of office had expired prior to the marriage ceremony, and that the couple were not legally married. The surprise of the man and his affianced when the state of the case was told them can hardly be imagined. They had lived together as man and wife for two weeks, and the announcement of the fact that they were not married created quite a little sensation.

But the sequel is even stranger than what went before. The would-be husband said to his intended wife that they would go and see some one who was really a justice of the peace and get legally married. She said she believed she did not care to, that she had had enough of married life for the present, and persisting in that opinion she left town the next day for Boston.

Atlanta Cotton Factory.

The new machinery is going into place in the cotton factory very rapidly, and that which is up runs to the complete satisfaction of all concerned.

The machinery for the ten thousand spindles is from the celebrated Saco machine company, of Maine—the same kind and make as that which has produced such astonishing satisfactory results at the Columbus, Vaucluse and Piedmont mills. The capacity of the mill when all the machinery is in, will be twenty-four thousand spindles and seven hundred looms. The magnificent pair of engines now in use are of sufficient power to drive the whole outfit.

The Telephone.

The State, Richmond, Va.

The Bell telephone company is placing telephones in the clerks' offices of the court of appeals, city circuit, hustings and chancery courts, which will be a great benefit to the clerks and public generally.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
JEWELERS,

Desire to call attention to the elegant line of Gold Chains, Sets, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Watches, etc., which have just been received and are offered at lowest prices.

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350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them." Rev. ——, Washington, D.C.

Go to closing out sale of W. H. Brotherton.

Traveling is Extra-Hazardous

If the tourist is unprovided with some medicinal resource. Changes of temperature, food and water of an unaccustomed or unwholesome quality, and a route that lies in the tropics or other regions where malaria exists, are each and all fraught with danger to one who has been improvident enough to neglect a remedial safeguard. The concurrent testimony of many voyageurs by land and sea establishes the fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables those who use it to encounter hazards of the nature referred to with impunity; and that, as a medicine adapted to sudden and unexpected exigencies, it is peculiarly valuable. Disorders of the liver, the bowels and the stomach, fever and ague, rheumatism and nervous ailments, brought on by exposure, are among the maladies to which emigrants, travelers and new settlers are most subject. These and others yield to the action of the Bitters promptly and completely.

may14 d3t wed fri sun&wkymay20

Good Sense.

"Why are your biscuits so delicious?" asked Mrs. A. of Mrs. X. "Because I'll have none other than Dooley's Yeast Powder in the house," was the reply. This commendation is echoed throughout the land. It is full and running over in weight, and the article itself perfectly pure and strong. All grocers keep it.

Choral Society Concert.

Atlanta will have a poor reputation for refinement, if she cannot support at least one musical society. Let our people patronize liberally this concert, to be given to-night. The admission is only twenty-five cents, and the programme will be varied and pleasing. The concert will be given at the society's hall, corner of Whitehall and Peters streets. may16 It

New Quarters.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have removed to 71 Whitehall street, opposite Surprise Store.
261 may11 dlw

The Second Baptist Sunday-school will picnic at Stone Mountain to-morrow (Saturday). Tickets can be had at the regular ticket office.

Just received at the Kimball House Drug-store, fresh Saratoga and Tate Mineral Spring Waters.
may15 3t DANIEL & MARSH.

The place to buy the best Brick in the city is at W. S. Wilson & Bro., corner Broad and Walton streets, dealers in Brick, Lime, Lumber, Laths, and Shingles, and all kinds of building material.
may16 2aw3w W. S. WILSON & BRO.

Rev. J. R. Graves, LL.D., of Memphis, Tenn., has been invited to deliver his series of lectures at Newnan, Ga., as soon as he completes the course he is now delivering at the Central Baptist church of this city.

The Discovery

Of the circulation of the blood was an important event in the history of medicine; but if the blood be full of impurities, its circulation, which Providence intended as a blessing, proves a bane. Hence we should cleanse the blood with Rosadalis, the great Southern Remedy. 70 may7 d&w1w

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By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
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